

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4323.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1910.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

CITY AND COUNTY OF LICHFIELD.

JOHNSON CELEBRATION.

SATURDAY and SUNDAY, September 17 and 18, 1910.

SATURDAY.

Inauguration of Johnson Society.
Address by Sir Robert White-Thomson, K.C.B.
Johnson Supper at the "George" Hotel.

SUNDAY.

Johnson Memorial Service at Ancient Church of Saint Chad.
Dedication of Tablet to the Memory of "Kitty" Chambers.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.

FRIDAY, September 16, and MONDAY, September 19.
Sheridan's Eighteenth-Century Comedy of "THE RIVALS" by the Lichfield Amateurs.
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The SLADE SCHOOL OF FINE ART will OPEN on MONDAY, October 3, and Students may be admitted on or before that date.

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EXAMINATION FOR ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS on TUESDAY, September 20, 1910.

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JAMES RAFTER, Registrar.

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[Magazines, &c., continued on p. 279.]

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MONARCHY AND CONSTITUTION	257
LETTERS OF 1715-16	258
ENGLISH PROSE	259
OLD SYRIAC GOSPELS	260
NEW NOVELS (Harmen Pols; The Spider; Peace Alley; The Hyena of Kallu; Capt. Fraser's Profession; The Transit of Souls; The Mummy Moves; Robinson)	261-262
MILITARY BOOKS (The Nation and the Army; The Army Annual)	262-263
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (Greeks of the Hellenic Era; National and Local Finance; Marius the Epicurean; The Encyclopedia of Sport; Dryden's Æneid of Virgil; Letters from High Latitudes; Wives and Daughters; Mountain Adventures at Home and Abroad; History of Gujarat; The Matrimonial Country; Simon Bolivar)	263-265
MESS. OF 'THE ARABIAN NIGHTS'; 'THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA'	265
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	265
LITERARY GOSSIP	266
SCIENCE—THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION; THE ISLANDS OF TITICACA AND KOATI; GOSSIP	267-269
FINE ARTS—HOPPER; BRITISH PORTRAIT PAINTING; THE CHURCH BELLS OF ESSEX AND WARWICKSHIRE; THE CHURCHES OF SOUTH-WEST SUSSEX; WOODEN MONUMENTAL EFFIGIES; GOSSIP; EXHIBITIONS	270-274
MUSIC—GOLDMARK'S 'QUEEN OF SHEBA'; PROMENADE CONCERTS; SONATAS BY FRISKIN AND ALBANESI; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK	274-275
DRAMA—THE ETERNAL QUESTION; GOSSIP	276
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS	276

LITERATURE

MONARCHY AND CONSTITUTION.

Of the two books we put together under this heading, one is a well-known work on the English Constitution; the other is a volume of great value which we commend as containing the soundest statement of the political organization of modern Japan which has seen the light. The author of 'The Political Development of Japan' notes in his Preface special indebtedness to his teacher in the London School of Economics, Mr. Graham Wallas, and adds that this gentleman "first suggested the work." The teacher may have been uneasy at the obvious likeness of much Japanese doctrine, even of the last few years, to some principles of Hobbes and some of Laud, as well as to the practice of Queen Elizabeth and Strafford; but there it is, and we agree that it is well that it should be clearly stated for us as well as historically explained:—

"The Mikado reigns and governs the country absolutely, by a right inherited from His Divine Ancestors.... The Emperor of Japan can say 'l'état c'est moi' more effectively than Louis XIV.... He is to the Japanese mind the Supreme Being in the Cosmos of Japan."

The Government almost always has been, and still is, a *de facto* oligarchy, in which

The Political Development of Japan, 1867-1909. By George Etsujiro Ueyehara. (Constable & Co.)

The English Constitution. By Walter Bagehot. (Nelson & Sons.)

"The removal of the theoretically absolute sovereign from all active part in the administration" preserves "the mystic sublimity of the sovereign." At the time of "the restoration," on the resignation of the Shogun, and again at the establishment of the Diet by the so-called "Constitution," the most advanced of Japanese Radicals "were silent about the imperial throne.... nay, they exalted and deified the Emperor." All recognize that "the Japanese, as a nation, are like a well-disciplined army.... this is the strongest point." Our author frankly admits, and does much to prove, that "the Japanese, as individuals, are little better than disbanded soldiers.... the weakest point."

His passage on the migration of the Western peoples, "uncurbed by the social obligation of filial duty or the duty of perpetuating the home," is fine, and is contrasted with the organization of Japanese society and the difficulties which interference with it presents. The larger part of the volume is, however, concerned with the constitutional problems involved in consideration of the relations of the Diet, the Ministry, not responsible to Parliament, the Privy Council, and the oligarchic group of Elder Statesmen, from time to time consulted, and, occasionally, all-powerful. In his description of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, as to the exercise of legislative power by the Emperor, the author is hazy in the extreme; but it would be difficult to be otherwise. On the whole, it would seem that the power of the Parliament of Japan is not as yet, normally, much greater than that of the interesting Assembly of Mysore. The author himself declares that it is not clear in practice whether an Imperial Order, needed for the proposal of an amendment of the Constitution, "signifies the direct command of the Emperor, or the mandate of the Minister with the sanction of the Emperor." He adds that the framers of the Constitution meant the Emperor's direct command, but thinks that "it does not make any material difference, as the Minister is appointed by the Emperor and is directly responsible to him." At the end of an examination of Ito's Commentary, the author slyly writes that it "assumes, however, that Japan will be always fortunate enough to have a wise sovereign."

To readers coming to the text of the Japanese Constitution with minds affected by English fictions and British practice, the opinions set forth by our author may appear untenable. The power of the Emperor, when the Diet is not sitting, and under "urgent necessity" to "maintain public safety" or "avert calamity," to issue ordinances in place of law, and the 31st Article, which modifies "The rights of subjects" in "time of war" or cases of "national emergency," are, after all, only equivalent to our British Martial Law. Nevertheless, the author's examination of the intention and the practice of the statesmen of Japan may lead Britons to an un-English conclusion, also unavoidable when the working of the consti-

tution of the German Empire in relation to the King of Prussia is impartially considered.

Besides some repetition, there are a few mistakes, such as, we think, "1868" for 1886 on p. 102, in a paragraph the first line of which is also open to criticism for a strange use of our English epithet "bombastic."

The Japanese writer quotes Walter Bagehot, and has, perhaps, more or less consciously, based some of his defence of monarchy upon the writings of the Whig pontiff of Strawberry Hill.

As Messrs. Nelson publish at the same moment a new and cheap edition of *The English Constitution*, it becomes of interest to compare Bagehot with his Japanese successor. The first words of Bagehot's Introduction point out the greatest difficulty in the way of those who depict living constitutions "in actual work.... changing daily." That Ito modified his opinions concerning the Japanese Constitution which he had helped to create is clear. Bagehot, had he lived to read the letters of Queen Victoria and Lord Esher's lecture and essays on her reign, would have modified the passage declaring that "the queen.... must sign her own death warrant if the two Houses unanimously sent it up to her," for the context shows that the word "unanimously" is not to be construed strictly in explaining this assertion. To those Whigs for whom Bagehot wrote, "The King" had become "a cog in the mechanism," although historically and nationally essential, as they thought. There is, however, far more agreement between Bagehot and the Japanese defenders of Monarchy by Divine Descent than might be supposed. Both are dealing with "deferential countries.... guided by the better educated," and preferring government "from those classes" to whom they give "much licence." Bagehot, like the Japanese, thought the utility of historic monarchy promoted by a feeling, in the subject towards the King, of "mystic awe and wonder." To the Japanese, unbroken descent from gods is a necessity of the temporal and spiritual position of the Mikado. The difficulty in this country Bagehot frankly faced:—

"The English people.... say it is their duty to obey the Queen.... In former times.... this notion of local holiness.... was mischievous.... By the Cavalier doctrine of 'passive obedience' to 'the Lord's anointed'.... an undue advantage was given to a part of the Constitution, and therefore the progress of the whole was stayed."

At the Revolution, it became "very hard for the English people" to venerate either the "King whom man had made" or "mystic right in.... a foreign adventurer who lived under the protection of 'a French king'; while 'what he did was commonly stupid.... Many people evaded both claims. James had run away.... the Pretender was not legitimate, though the birth was proved by evidence which any Court of Justice would have accepted.'"

Being "out of a sacred monarch, they tried very hard to make a new one." When there came to the throne selected descendants of a princess "who, if she was anything, was a Protestant," picked for their Protestantism, it had for some time been "treason to maintain the inalienable right of lineal sovereignty." But, when Bagehot wrote, the immense majority of Britons had forgotten "6 Anne, C. 7." Queen Victoria "rules by God's grace; they believe that they have a mystic obligation to obey her."

After thus stepping over what seemed a stumbling-block, Bagehot expressed the very sentiment which dominates Japan. Queen Victoria had long lived in retirement, and to Bagehot this seemed an essential portion of her strength:—

"When a monarch can bless, it is best that he should not be touched. He should not be brought too closely to real measurement. He should be aloof and solitary.... hidden like a mystery, and sometimes paraded like a pageant."

There is not one word in the book before us to anticipate the active political part which the four recognized Parliamentary parties in our State agree in attributing to King Edward VI..

How far have matters changed since Bagehot wrote in 1865 and revised his chapters in 1872? The answer must be: far less than would be gathered from the inapplicability to our situation of many things that Bagehot penned. It is not so much that there has been change as that there has been discovery of real facts obscured from Bagehot's vision, though existing in his time. Moreover, he did not tell the reader all he knew. He lived with statesmen; of Cabinet ministers, Chichester Fortescue and Lowe were his most intimate friends. The husband of Lady Waldegrave was of the reticent type, but Lowe was accustomed to blurt out "secrets." A foot-note illustrates Bagehot's own conventionality. He quotes the stalest of stories with the remark: "This is the most graphic story of a Cabinet I ever heard." It so happens that the present writer remembers Charles Villiers recounting to Bagehot a fierce discussion at one of the most momentous Cabinets of their time. Bagehot, it is true, explains, in a foot-note, concerning his story of Lord Melbourne, that he "cannot vouch for its truth." Here is the explanation of much Cabinet concealment. When the Charles Villiers conversation formed the subject of some skilful cross-examination of Gladstone, who had been concerned in the historical dispute as a chief actor, his peremptory denial of the essential point was one never to be forgotten by those who heard it. Each tale seemed true to him who told it, but the two stories differed as completely as do the two official accounts of any conversation between truthful Foreign Ministers and equally trustworthy ambassadors.

The main change to be discerned in applying Bagehot's doctrines to the present

day concerns "society," in the widest sense. A Lord Chamberlain of quick intellect once met an allusion to Queen Victoria as "the leader of society" by the snub: "I beg your pardon; the Queen was never in society." The fact colours all that Bagehot writes of the relations between society and the Court. There was a theoretical or outside leadership wholly different from the part played by King Edward and Queen Alexandra, or by King George and Queen Mary. The accident had grown to be treated as the essential. But a real change concerns the exclusive prominence given to statesmen in 1866 and 1872, when Bagehot could write: "The literary world, the scientific world.... are hardly worlds at all. The newspaper makes no mention of them." Those of "the political world" alone "figure in the papers," and are taken by their readers to be "cleverer, abler.... than other people." Throughout the nineteenth century it raised philosophic scorn among the learned that any Cabinet minister should be for the newspapers an authority upon any subject—that Gladstone should be the leading literary critic or pottery expert, and Randolph Churchill the most advertised of lecturers upon art teaching and plant life. At the present time, however, the politician has rivals as well advertised. A leading actor "draws" as well as a talker on the future constitution of the Empire, or Methodist reunion, as does the Prime Minister himself.

To the literary politics of others and to the journalistic side of letters Bagehot was not polite. On the former head we may quote his remark on the House of Lords: "We find the literary theory of the English Constitution wholly wrong, as usual." Concerning "the conductors of the press and the writers for it," Bagehot, who met weekly Smith and Reeve, and Hayward and Delane, asserts: "For 'position,' as they call it, for a certain intimacy with the aristocracy, some of them would do almost anything and say almost anything."

It is late in the day to call attention to the hollowness of an assumption of infallibility underlying Bagehot's constitutional work. He was, for example, unable to discern more than "vestiges of doubt whether in all cases a sovereign is bound to dissolve Parliament when the Cabinet asks him." The italics are Bagehot's, and he goes on to "neglect" the "small and dubious" point involved. His conviction that the American or "Presidential" form of Republic, with no responsibility of Ministers to Parliament, was the one best worth considering, in contrast to Monarchy, is ill-founded.

We have said enough to send our readers to the new edition of Bagehot's book, where they will find for themselves the inapplicability of his academic politics to such rising communities as, for example, New Zealand, Argentina, and Brazil, certain to play leading parts in the civilized world before the present century is out. His writings may have a new lease of life before them as classics in

Prussia, Young Turkey, and Japan. But, while the Emperor of Japan may accept the coupling of mystic seclusion with practical exclusion from active politics, the Emperor William will be shocked at the muzzling-order, and still more at the reasons given for it by Bagehot. "The great abilities and the good intentions necessary to make an efficient despot never were continuously combined in any line of rulers," being "far out of reach of hereditary human nature." Moreover, "theory and experience both teach that the education of a prince can be but a poor education, and that a royal family will generally have less ability than other families."

Men will, however, continue generally to agree that

Whate'er is best-administered is best.

News Letters of 1715-16. Edited by A. Francis Steuart. (W. & R. Chambers.)

"We still need to know so much more than we do about the Jacobite rising of 1715," says Mr. Steuart, contrasting our sources for 1715 with those which we possess for 1745. But the recently published volumes of the Stuart MSS. at Windsor Castle tell us as much as we need to know of the chapter of errors that led to Mar's fatal and futile attempt, from the hasty dispatch of Alan Cameron to the flight of James from Montrose. What we should like to possess is more complete information about the fighting clans, Macdonalds and Macleans; all the rest is intelligible. In the light of the Stuart MSS. this chapter of history can be rewritten—and it needs rewriting—by an attentive student.

The papers which Mr. Steuart edits are merely letters of news written to Sir Archibald Steuart [Denham] by a Whig correspondent who gave but the *on dit* of the country; "the clash o' the countryside." The letters were inherited by Mr. Charles Edward Stuart Chambers from his versatile and accomplished grandfather, Robert Chambers. They add virtually nothing but "local colour" to our information; their merit is the conveyance of the impression which the events made on a fairly intelligent Whig looker-on. The attempt on Edinburgh Castle is described at length. "God has wrought wonderfull for us," greatly aided by the incompetence of Jacobite assailants.

An interesting point is the conduct of Argyll, who was disgraced by the English Government in spite of his pre-eminent services. After the seizure of Perth by Mar, Argyll had, at Stirling, but 1,100 "hors and foot." But with two squadrons of horse and a rabble of militia, six or seven ministers bearing arms, he drove Mackintosh away from Edinburgh, and virtually "contained" Mar at Perth. The news-writer states Argyll's force at Sheriffmuir as 3,400, as against Mar's 9,000 to 10,000. By January 25th Argyll

was already blamed for not capturing Mackintosh's force, apparently; for the battle of Sheriffmuir; for some raidings in Fife; for some dealings with the clans made in the interest of his own country; and the news-writer blames him for postponing the march on Perth, which was insisted on by Cadogan. Clearly Argyll was distrusted, most unjustly, even by Scottish Whigs, and the result appears in the intrigues between his brother, Islay, and James, as displayed in the last volumes of the Stuart papers. A Jacobite patent of an Earldom for Islay with free pardons for himself and Argyll was made out, but with the death of Charles XII. passed the chance of a rising with the Campbells heading the clans.

The chief interest of the letters lies in reports by an eyewitness of trivial incidents, such as the "weeping" of a soldier, or an accident to a Highland leaguer-lass; and tales of plunder by "Duch" and "Sweice" regiments.

Mr. Steuart has added explanatory notes, and the volume is handsomely printed.

ENGLISH PROSE.

ANTHOLOGIES concerning various aspects of nature and the open air have of late been produced in numbers, their compilers seeking, no doubt, some of the popularity which has fallen to books showing more taste and originality. Slavish imitation, which was the subject of complaint in our columns some while since, has made us somewhat weary of these compilations and short cuts to the enjoyment of poetic treasure. More enlightening, perhaps, would be fragments from the Hundred Best Books by the Hundred Worst Judges, but, though the roving eye might detect materials for this collection, it is beyond the bounds of practical politeness.

The anthology before us has something of the attraction of novelty, as Mr. Gowans suggests, though he is not the first to choose characteristic prose. His selections appear in a paper booklet at a price within the reach of all, and they belong to a series of "Pocket Anthologies" which have already won the regard of the discerning.

In his Prefatory Note Mr. Gowans claims that each passage has been chosen "either because of its descriptive or narrative merit, or from what it reveals of its author's character, or opinions, or times,"

citing, fairly enough, the selection from Gibbon as an index to the nature of that great historian and egotist.

There follows the further claim:—

"Extracts such as those from Bunyan, Butler, or Fielding will enable him [the teacher] to inculcate ethical and religious

Characteristic Passages from the Hundred Best Prose Writers. Selected by Adam L. Gowans. (Gowans & Gray.)

principles in a very striking manner. Others will suggest useful lessons in history, biography, politics, or philosophy."

This is surely expecting too much. A page and a half of Bunyan on 'A Christian Soldier,' and less than that of Parson Adams's colloquy with a worldly landlord, are hardly likely to produce any uplifting of a generation greedy for smart epigram; while the style and matter of Butler's remarks on 'The Possibility of a Future Life' are decidedly out of date. Butler is businesslike, but dry; the last adjective that could be applied to him nowadays is "striking." For good or evil, people are accustomed to a more startling exposition of truth and philosophy. Nietzsche has gained his hold partly because he is supreme as a maker of aphorisms. A serious and solid discourse, even of moderate length, is not to the taste of a public which dotes on murder and other forms of violence in fact and fiction, and regards sentiment as its chief guide to conduct. The teacher or preacher who seeks popularity must be clever at all costs, must dazzle by distortion, amaze or amuse to get a hearing. Also, he must say a thing at least four times if he wants it to be remembered.

We are not, however, concerned here with the ethical claims of the collection. We view it merely as an attempt to present specimens of the best English, the efforts of those who have won fame by their handling of a language most difficult to master on account of its extraordinary range. Mr. Gowans does not deal with living writers, who are in any case too near us to be fairly judged. The attempts, however, at good prose which are being made to-day are more frequent than they were; and that is certainly a promising sign. Whether the models generally adopted are the best is less certain. Effective knowledge of the prose masters of more than fifty years back is now uncommon; and education in Greek and Latin, with the salutary checks it affords on laxity of form and mere verbosity, is openly derided as useless. The age of science has brought forth the highly unreadable specialist, who must be translated into something like English before he can be read and understood.

Below the ranks of the learned and the artist the spread of elementary education has produced a wonderful fluency, the overflow of the untidy mind which recognizes no masters, and, proud of the new acquisition of writing at all, proclaims itself above instruction.

"How forcible are right words!" exclaims an ancient authority. The feebleness of wrong ones is sufficiently indicated by the mass of books which are poured on the reader of to-day, heralded as "great" by obliging tradesmen, and in a short space consigned to oblivion. It may be urged that such books are too ephemeral to do any harm. But it is not so: they and their advance reputations confuse and bewilder the reader who really wants something worth reading.

He is so stunned and bewildered by the vociferations of advertisement and its attendant band of parasites that he ceases to believe in any honest guidance, and takes his books by chance.

Mr. Gowans has a catholic taste, and we have been agreeably surprised at the range of prose which his select hundred cover. He does not include translations. He omits "old dramatists who wrote mainly in blank verse, making an inevitable exception in the case of Shakespeare"; but he includes selections from the drama of Congreve and Sheridan. Would it not have been well to omit drama altogether? Further, if the greatness of Shakespeare allows the breaking of one rule, the Bible might be expected to break another. English prose without it looks rather absurd.

We are promised another selection "on similar lines," which might deal with dramatic fragments, though these are bound to be unsatisfactory. It would have been better, perhaps, to confine this volume to prose of a serious character, and reserve the next for that humorous writing in which our language is rich. Here we find novelists, divines, dramatists, historians, philosophers, essayists, and letter-writers all cheek by jowl—a varied and representative field, except that oratory of the sort that lives on the printed page might be better treated. American writers are properly included, a place being found for Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Washington Irving, Lowell, Motley, and Thoreau. Irving is represented by an historical fragment, whereas we expected to see one of those Addisonian pieces which are his chief title to fame. If Motley has a place, why not Prescott? It is in history that Mr. Gowans is guilty, in our judgment, of his chief omission. We find Robertson and Hallam (the latter as dull a writer as we know), but nothing of Napier, certainly their superior in style. Kinglake appears in a well-chosen selection from 'Eothen.'

Among the essayists Gilbert White finds a place, but there is nothing from Richard Jefferies, or Henley, or Bagehot, whose brilliant 'Essays in Literary Criticism' deserve notice no less than his 'Lombard Street,' a masterpiece on a difficult subject. Any one of these last three surely deserves a place better than John Galt. We are pleased to see a selection from the prose of Cowley, which is little known to-day; but we miss the vigorous English of Cobbett.

Among the letter-writers are Byron, Cowper, FitzGerald, and Shelley, whose claims will meet with general assent. But if Shelley has a place, not, by the by, for his 'Letters,' but for 'A Defence of Poetry,' Keats deserves one too. His correspondence offers a passage we have long marked as Platonic alike in its vision and expression. Writing to J. H. Reynolds in 1818, he compares

"human life to a large Mansion of Many apartments, two of which I can only describe, the doors of the rest being as yet shut upon

me. The first we step into we call the infant or thoughtless Chamber, in which we remain as long as we do not think—We remain there a long while, and notwithstanding the doors of the second Chamber remain wide open, showing a bright appearance, we care not to hasten to it; but are at length imperceptibly impelled by the awakening of the thinking principle within us—we no sooner get into the second Chamber, which I call the Chamber of Maiden-Thought, than we become intoxicated with the light and the atmosphere, we see nothing but pleasant wonders, and think of delaying there for ever in delight."

The passage from De Quincey called 'A Dream of Easter Sunday' is effective, but it raises a question whether one selection only can fairly represent a writer who excels in more than one way. De Quincey here is severely simple, using throughout no word that the ordinary person could pause over. But there is another and more characteristic De Quincey, who revels in the ornament of words and adjectives which are familiar only to the classical scholar. Tennyson, himself a great stylist, selected as one of the finest things in the language the following passage from De Quincey:—

"Yet I knew, even in my dream, that they had been in the grave for nearly two centuries. This pageant would suddenly dissolve; and, at a clapping of hands, would be heard the heart-quaking sound of *Consul Romanus*; and immediately come 'sweeping by,' in gorgeous paludaments, Paulus or Marius, girt round by a company of centurions, with the crimson tunic hoisted on a spear, and followed by the *alalagmos* of the Roman legions."

Here only the first sentence is simple, and of the rest we might say with Dryden: "If too many foreign words are poured in upon us, it looks as if they were designed, not to assist the natives, but to conquer them."

There is yet another De Quincey, who reveals himself in his reminiscences of the Lake Poets as a master of the memoir which seems kindly to the casual observer, and is to the close student inimitably spiteful—a style of writing in which he has notable successors.

Similarly there is Hazlitt the moral essayist, as in the selection here 'On the Fear of Death'; but there is another Hazlitt equally notable for personal reminiscence. The man who does not treasure the account of Lamb's discourse on persons one would wish to have seen, does not know immortal prose.

If it is to Scotch predilections that the presence of Galt and Miss Ferrier is due, we may be grateful for the inclusion of another Scotchman, Dr. John Brown, a writer still largely unknown, perhaps on account of the pedantic title of his essays. The selection from him is admirable, yet by no means an ordinary choice. We do, however, wonder at seeing a passage from 'Ivanhoe' as a model of Sir Walter's writing. Every one of the Scotch novels comes before this classic of youth. Most impressive, perhaps, as a miracle of simple and effective writing in which

one false note would have spelt disaster, is the simple scene in 'The Antiquary' where a fisherman bewails the loss of his son by drowning. There is the humour of Scott, too, as in the admirable scene in which the Antiquary banters the warlike Hector concerning his defeat by a *phoca*. We need not, however, speak of Scott as a great artist, for Dr. Verrall has done so admirably in the current number of *The Quarterly*.

The last three writers in the anthology are Meredith, Pater, and Stevenson—the three who have had the most influence on modern prose. In spite of their quality—a quality especially appealing to the man of letters—they are hardly, perhaps, fortunate models for the young writer, except in the means and circumstances which made their style what it is. Two of them are strongly tinged with that classical learning, that turn for sonorous English, which runs riot in imitators less well equipped. The third has told us himself of that assiduous study which raised his writing to a prose of wonderful polish, too conscious, perhaps, to be always natural. The extract from Stevenson speaks of 'An Eventful Sabbath Morning' in 'Weir of Hermiston.' Archie was intoxicated by the sense of spring in the air, and among the features of the scene was "a tuft of primroses... blooming hard by the leg of an old, black table tombstone, and he stopped to contemplate the random apologue. They stood forth on the cold earth with a trenchancy of contrast."

The whole scene is done with the perfection of an artist, but it is just this "trenchancy of contrast" which strikes us as raised sometimes to an unnatural pitch in Stevenson. We note and admire it, but it seems to us too obviously set up for admiration, to call, almost as if with italics, for notice. In such a style the vernacular plays little part, or, when it appears, seems by contrast almost deliberate artifice. Read a page or two of the 'Vicar of Wakefield' or Froude's 'Short Studies,' and you will see the difference. It may be that in a desperately self-conscious age it is impossible to write as they did, but it must not be forgotten that they too are great artists, masters of English, and worthy models of style.

Old Syriac Gospels, or Evangelion da-Mepharreshê: being the Text of the Sinai or Syro-Antiochene Palimpsest, including the Latest Additions and Emendations, with the Variants of the Curetonian Text, Corroborations from Many Other MSS., and a List of Quotations. Edited by Agnes Smith Lewis. (Williams & Norgate.)

THE Sinai Palimpsest from which the Old Syriac Gospels are now once more edited has since its discovery by Mrs. Lewis in 1892 been almost constantly in the minds of the foremost Syriac scholars of the day.

It may probably be counted as a unique record in the history of a MS. that on its first recognition through photographs brought by its discoverer three of our principal Syriac specialists—namely, Dr. Burkitt, Dr. Rendel Harris, and the late Prof. Bensly—set out immediately for the Sinai Peninsula in order to examine the codex itself. The labours of these scholars on the spot resulted in the *editio princeps* of the version, which was published by the Cambridge University Press in 1894. There has been, however, great progress in the study and fuller decipherment of the palimpsest since that time. The original discoverer has made no fewer than six journeys to the Sinai Convent, the last of these having been undertaken in 1906; and aided by her sister Mrs. Gibson and other scholars, she has been able to amass, sift, and classify the very large amount of evidence—both from the MS. itself and outside sources—which accompanies the present edition of this interesting and important version.

Considerable discussion has—as was to be expected—been evoked both in Europe and America, not only concerning the special readings exhibited by the Sinai MS., but also with respect to the relation of the Old Syriac to Tatian's Harmony of the four Gospels known as the 'Diatessaron,' and to the Peshitta, which may not inaptly be called the Syriac Vulgate. The last-named controversy is, indeed, of older standing, for the problem naturally arose when the late Dr. Cureton published another form of the Old Syriac from a British Museum MS. in 1858. But as a bolder and more original form of the same version, the new find was well calculated to sharpen the points of the discussion. The late Dr. Adalbert Merx of Heidelberg and Dr. Arthur Hjelt of Helsingfors have in important publications on the subject declared their conviction that the Old Syriac is earlier than Tatian's 'Diatessaron,' and not a few other scholars have found themselves in agreement with that view. Dr. Burkitt, on the other hand, has in his edition, under the title of 'Evangelion da-Mepharreshê,' of the Curetonian version put forward the theory that the Old Syriac owes its origin to the labours of Bishop Palut of Edessa, who flourished about A.D. 200, that is to say, about thirty years after the appearance of Tatian's work.

Here, then, are two sharply opposed opinions on the relation of two of the early Syriac versions to each other, and we notice that in her present work Mrs. Lewis is substantially in agreement with some of the salient points raised in the criticism of Dr. Burkitt's position which appeared in *The Athenæum* for August 12th, 1905. We there emphasized the fact that there is no evidence to show that Palut originated the Old Syriac version, and we also considered it very improbable that no Syriac translation of any part of the "separate" Gospels should have existed prior to A.D. 170. Mrs. Lewis now elaborates and widens the argument in opposition to Dr. Burkitt's clever theory, and it seems more

doubtful than ever whether the priority of Tatian to the Old Syriac version can be critically maintained.

In the Preface and at the beginning of the Introduction Mrs. Lewis is anxious to make the *raison d'être* of the new edition as clear as possible, and it will on all hands be admitted that she has more than justified her present undertaking. It would, in fact, have been a distinct loss to Biblical science if the work had not been published. The *editio princeps* already mentioned was necessarily very defective, for the decipherment undertaken in 1893 only resulted in the transcription of about four-fifths of the entire codex; and though gleanings were added to it from Mrs. Lewis's photographs, "these were not sufficient to prevent the appearance of many gaps, varying in size from a whole or a half page to the space of a single word, in passages which had baffled the sight or the ingenuity of the transcribers." But in her subsequent visits to the Sinai Convent the indefatigable discoverer of the MS. has been able to fill up most of the lacunæ, and she also tells us that by turning her photographs into lantern-slides she has succeeded in verifying "many passages in them with the aid of the electric lamp." In his edition of the Curetonian text Dr. Burkitt gave many readings of the Sinai codex derived from a close scrutiny of the photographs before him; but Mrs. Lewis is no doubt right in saying that "no amount of learning, skill, and conscientious care can quite replace a study of the manuscript itself"; and we may add that scholars generally will find the present work as indispensable as Dr. Burkitt's fine publication of about five years ago. The two, in fact, by their very nature, supplement and correct each other, the earlier publication taking—as has been stated—the Curetonian form of the version as a basis, and the latter chiefly aiming at giving a full and clear view of the Sinai codex.

It now remains briefly to indicate the wealth of interesting material which—apart from the fuller edition of the Old Syriac Gospels themselves—Mrs. Lewis offers in the present volume to the world of scholars. The Introduction includes the texts and renderings into English of the four colophons of the upper script (containing 'Select Narratives of Holy Women,' which appeared in 1900), from the last of which it becomes clear that the MS. was in the neighbourhood of Antioch towards the end of the eighth century. Learned notes on "remarkable passages," occupying pp. xiv-xxxv, follow. An exhaustive 'Bibliography' is added of all that has been published on the subject (reviews included), from 1892 to the present date.

Of considerable importance are the three Appendixes. The first of these gives a list of more than three hundred passages in which Mrs. Lewis's readings differ from those of Prof. Burkitt. Appendix II. consists of a 'List of Quotations from Syriac Fathers which agree more with the Old Syriac than with the Peshitta,' to

which "some agreements" of an interesting Greek cursive MS. with the Sinai codex are added. In Appendix III., also of considerable length, is set down a 'List of Important Omissions in the Sinai Palimpsest,' thus enabling the student to estimate the extent to which the Old Syriac form of the Gospels differs from the usual Greek text. Not content with all this, Mrs. Lewis has, with exemplary zeal and rare zest for study, inserted two additional Appendixes in a pocket attached to one of the covers, the first of these being entitled 'Changes in the English Translation which have been made necessary by the Latest Emendations in the Syriac Text,' and the second, also of much value, being an Index to the Arabic translation of Tatian's 'Diatessaron.'

Work of this kind deserves, and will surely obtain, the fullest recognition and gratitude of scholars. Mrs. Lewis has achieved an even higher position in the world of learning than she occupied before. On a number of points other students may differ from her, but it is a rare thing to find so much important detail and so many useful results of painstaking study collected within the covers of a single volume.

NEW NOVELS.

Harmen Pols. By Maarten Maartens. (Methuen & Co.)

MAARTEN MAARTENS'S admirable story is a melodrama of righteousness, in which the chief actors are a Dutch peasant proprietor, his wife, and their son. The husband, believing that his wife was unchaste, had decided to make an expiatory offering to God, and saved money for this purpose for many years. Old, nearly blind, and threatened with ruin, he deems it his duty to let his son have the money to dispose of as he chooses. The son, eager to marry, and disgusted with the narrow Evangelicism in which he has been brought up, is tempted to throw the money away rather than let God have it. Sunshine and happiness follow noble action, but not before the son has nursed the dismal conviction that he has accidentally fallen in love with his half-sister. The characterization is excellent, the peasant-proprietor and his wife being full of fascinating mystery, while sound and vivacious realism is shown in depicting the household of his married sister. Love inspires some eloquent passages, which deserve the notice of the anthologist.

The Spider. By Fergus Hume. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

THE melodrama of crime is generally in fiction played by puppets rather than characters, and a popular author finds little time to clog the action of his story by attempts at psychology or local colour. In fact, if he is wise and knows his limita-

tions, he keeps a strict attention to business which carries readers along so briskly as to leave no time to think of probabilities. The workings of Mr. Hume's "Spider," the head of a blackmailing agency, do not lack ingenuity, the main secret being cleverly managed. But at the beginning we have elaborate descriptions of a club which mean nothing, and at the end the proceedings drag, being obviously prepared for an extra sensation which readers will guess before it comes. Mr. Hume has overloaded his story with details of no importance.

Peace Alley. By Diana Meyrick. (Sidgwick & Jackson.)

THE author of this study of village life is to be congratulated on a book of high promise. Humour, a sense of character, atmosphere, and a power of epigrammatic expression are conspicuous among its qualities. The vulgarities and weaknesses of the little community on the West Coast are sketched with a satiric touch, but here and there old-fashioned sentiment effectively relieves the ironic note of the book. The earlier chapters, in which the interest is confined to the characterization, are much more pleasing than the later. A commonplace plot, with some decidedly unconvincing incidents, handicaps the good qualities of the book.

The Hyena of Kallu. By Louise Gerard. (Methuen & Co.)

THE morbid psychology of unreciprocated barbaric love gives a strange atmosphere to this ugly West African tale, in which a mulatto Sultan with "tainted" eyes is infatuated by the daughter of his wicked English uncle. The author appears to regard the negro as a veritable *bête noire*; and, if she had depicted the horror and odiousness which she suggests, her book would have made the most hardened reader shudder. The title-character is piteously tragic, and shows that his creator knows how to blend apparently incongruous qualities into one picturesque personality. The brave little heroine who learns to love him is also well drawn, and the local colour is effective.

Capt. Fraser's Profession. By John Strange Winter. (F. V. White & Co.)

CAPT. FRASER was a jewel-thief and leader of a company of malefactors. Moving in good society, he had no difficulty in concealing his plans and purposes; but he was foolish enough to personate another man, whose marriage with a girl he wished to prevent, and, on being discovered, to commit murder. Detection would be expected to follow, but in this story the Captain, apart from some days of great uneasiness, is none the worse for his dastardly crime. He gets off by the false

confession of one of his underlings. It is not a novelty that can be commended. The author writes easily, and the list of her works is long enough to imply amazing fluency.

The Transit of Souls. By John Henry Wilmer. (John Long.)

SEARCHERS after the occult might well be discouraged by the painful embarrassments experienced by the hero of this strikingly ingenuous novel, who is an earnest inquirer into the mysteries of the after life. Prompted by his own indefatigable zeal, and the influence of a sinister young Nawab, an early friend with an English education, he falls a victim to a conspiracy which culminates in an exchange of souls, and the consequent transference of his person and his fiancée to the treacherous potentate. Other and stronger mystic influences, however, are brought to bear upon the situation, and all ends well. The scene is laid in India, but, so far as colour and atmosphere are concerned, the action might equally well have taken place anywhere else. The plot is weak, and the writing amateurish.

The Mummy Moves. By Mary Gaunt. (Werner Laurie.)

In this story of three murders the author makes her little detective a man anxious to write fiction himself, and a perpetual quoter of Shakespeare and Latin. This characteristic we find decidedly boring, but perhaps it accounts partly for the remissness of Mr. Dodson in working out a main clue which a good hundred pages before the end is pretty clear to the reader practised in mysteries. There is, however, a surprise in the last page or two, and the book is laudably free from the clichés and mere puppets of average fiction of the sort. Altogether, it is the best specimen of the story of mystery which we have seen lately. It deserved better type and a better proof-reader.

Robinson. By Alfred Capus. (Paris, Fasquelle.)

WE are unable to join heartily in the praise given to the broad farce of the greater part of the plays of that successful Parisian dramatic author, M. Capus, on their republication in a complete edition, of which two volumes have now appeared. It is therefore the more incumbent on us to call attention to the change to be noted in the novels as well as in some recent plays from the same hand. There are perhaps few examples of playwrights who have won fame by gay vulgarity producing afterwards such comedies as those written by M. Capus for M. Guitry in the last nine years. The novel now before us will interest many readers who have hitherto held aloof from one known, even in Paris, as specially "Parisien."

In an earlier book the President of the French Society of Dramatic Authors had tried his hand, without conspicuous failure, at the construction of a serious novel, based on the same kind of dully immoral life as he had depicted in his writings for the stage, the farces being peppered with cynicism and salted by M. Capus's wit. The fashion has now become general in France of treating in the utmost literary detail the circumstances of the monotonous existence of ordinary people. A female "Bard of Passion," though not of Mirth, Madame Lucie Delarue-Mardrus, has just produced a novel, equal perhaps in merit to her 'Roman de Six Petites Filles,' favourably reviewed by *The Athenæum* not long ago. She writes in prose with the simplicity of our Trollope, and describes the life of the little functionaries and lawyers of a French provincial town after the mode applied by the creator of the Duke of Omnium to political and ecclesiastical society in England. The success of M. Capus in 'Robinson' is more considerable. His chief male character is a Paris immigrant, during the time covered by the greater portion of the book. He cannot be called "the hero," for no one could be less heroic. The woman, who makes something, though not much, of him in the end, may pass muster as a "heroine," though few in this country could be found to praise her conduct, or tolerate her in real life. But the fact remains that it is not easy to lay down the book, and that the most easily bored of readers will be apt to follow the story—perhaps unwillingly—to the end.

That M. Capus was a close observer of life was already known from his earlier farces and the two comedies in which M. Guitry anticipated a portion of his rendering of 'Samson'—'La Châtelaine' and 'La Veine.' In 'Robinson' the view of a disagreeable life of expedients under the pressure of modern Paris becomes microscopic, but the extraordinary accuracy and completeness of the picture possess a charm independent of the reader's dissatisfaction with the characters portrayed.

MILITARY BOOKS.

WE welcome *The Nation and the Army*, by Major W. Roper-Caldbeck (Grant Richards), a volume based on lectures given by the author for a body founded during the early disasters of the South African War, but dissolved, it would seem, when "overshadowed" by the Haldane proposals on the one hand, and schemes for compulsory service on the other. We are glad that the lectures have been amplified and rewritten, in spite of the modesty which leads the author to weaken his case by admitting in a foot-note that "a vast improvement has taken place." The proofs of inefficiency contained in the early chapters will make many a reader doubt whether it was wise to concede so much. Contrast of the admitted "inefficiency pervading every part of the military machine" in 1900 with the boasts of the early part of 1899 must leave some doubt whether the test of our

present expeditionary force by war would show improvement here such as that which has transformed the armies of France and Austria. Many of the author's chapters would remain untouched by any such improvement as may have been effected. The evidence of the present senior member of the Army Council given before the War Commission in 1903 showed how, out of the vast nominal forces in the United Kingdom, only a tenth "were organized and available for dispatch across the seas"; and there is little reason to suppose that matters are now in much better condition. "The numerical insignificance of the Cavalry, the paucity of horses, guns, ammunition columns," &c., pointed out on the same page, continue. The weakness of our British system has always been that, possessing a gigantic number of willing men, more or less trained to arms, we have never been able to send a force, respectable in numbers, to do the only military work which we have been, or are likely to be, called upon to perform. To South Africa, indeed, by fabulous waste of money, we dispatched large numbers, but efficiency for real war admittedly disappeared in the effort to produce a muster on a Continental scale. One of Major Roper-Caldbeck's most important conclusions from the evidence set out by him is that our recruiting is, or might be, satisfactory and sufficient for our needs: "As many good men could be obtained as can, under present fiscal conditions, be thoroughly trained, equipped, and fashioned into armies."

We are also glad to find, stated as "two obvious truisms," that without "command of the sea none of our troops can leave these islands; and, conversely, when once such command is secured, no hostile troops can land... 2. Imperfectly trained and unorganized soldiers are useless, either to repel invaders or to carry war into the enemy's country." Our author is wisely content, under our peculiar conditions, with existing numbers, and anxious for a higher efficiency than, despite his courtesy, we can recognize as attained.

There are many points of difference between ourselves and Major Roper-Caldbeck, but they mainly concern detail, and we have preferred to dwell on that agreement upon first principles which makes us warmly recommend his book. He is, perhaps, unacquainted with the unpublished evidence before Sir Edward Grey's Committee, proving decisively the want of foundation for that anxiety as to the Navy's "weakness of reserve of trained seamen," which he assumes and regrets. It is not the case that, by the Declaration of London, the British delegates "surrendered" points of "enormous importance," e.g., food-stuffs were admitted to the list of articles which may be liable to seizure." The author's view is maintained by many whose opinion would be of the highest weight were they fully acquainted with recent developments of naval possibilities recognized as decisive by all who are "in the secret" and behind the scenes. Like many soldiers our author is not so sound when dealing with commerce-destruction and food supply as he is on his own scientific Army ground. On the whole, however, careful perusal of his book will do much good to those who read it and reflect for themselves upon the problems raised.

We note an unfamiliar word in "Hansards" for the early inhabitants of the Hanse towns, and are inclined to regret a form likely to raise in most men's minds the conception of shelves filled with the records of our Parliamentary history.

The Army Annual for 1910, edited by Major B. F. S. Baden Powell and Col. Brunner, and published by Messrs. Clowes & Sons, follows the line adopted in the volume for last year. It contains useful articles upon the Territorial forces of the Dominions and the schemes suggested to them by Lord Kitchener. The opening of the Federal Parliament of the Commonwealth came too late for note to be taken of the improvements introduced into the proposals for Australia by the new Labour Government, possessed of a majority in both Houses. In the account given of the Indian Army we read with surprise that "there are few families who are not represented in the Service." A force of some 200,000 men—when we allow for Reserves and Imperial Service troops maintained by Indian States—could hardly contain representatives of 70,000,000 families. The explanation must be that the sentence has been written with special regard to those portions of the Punjab from which a large proportion of the Indian Army is recruited. Even in such districts, however, only certain castes are represented. Thus the mystery of the paragraph remains unsolved.

It is no doubt natural enough that those concerned in the production of this volume should profess to take seriously such bodies as "The Legion of Frontiersmen," but the large section devoted to the Legion will seem odd to the scientific officers of the Intelligence Departments of France and Prussia. There is a fine vagueness, reminding us of portions of 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' in such statements as those which concern "the present strength of the Legion.... approximately 6,000.... daily increasing all over the world." A foot-note adds that "this number does not comprise the working and fighting strength.... many Frontiersmen control scores, and in some cases hundreds and even thousands, of unenrolled elements, who could immediately be formed into Units." There is a great deal about uniforms with special "gold and green aglet.... worn by the Commandant General and by deputy Commandant Generals.... by other Head-Quarter Staff Officers and by Non-commissioned Officers and troopers of the Head-Quarter Staff." But this Head-Quarter Staff is not the real article. The War Office "recognizes the Legion as a purely private organization in no way connected with any Department of State." We note that the Commandant General for the United Kingdom is a blameless politician, and that "the Head-Quarter Staff will never be present at the Front Overseas."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

WE doubt whether the memory of Herbert Spencer will gain from the continuation by his trustees of the publication of tabulated facts of sociology in volumes like that before us, entitled *Greeks: Hellenic Era*. The trustees could not decline the task, and the editorship of Mr. Tedder, the Librarian of the Athenæum Club, is reinforced on this occasion by the labours of Dr. Mahaffy and Prof. Golligher of the University of Dublin. The present part of *Descriptive Sociology*, styled Division II. No. X, is published by Messrs. Williams & Norgate, in the inconveniently large form dear to Herbert Spencer, and, like the parts which appeared between 1874 and 1881, begins with tables that recall the analyses of Paley's 'Evidences' produced by private tutors

for the benefit of undergraduates of the past.

By far the larger portion of the book is filled with interesting notes, for the most part, of course, not new, which would be easier of reference in the pages of a more ordinary volume supplied with the usual index. Dr. Mahaffy does rightly in quoting his own most useful works upon the manners and customs of the Ancient Greeks, but students will probably prefer to consult them in the original, or, if less interested by their task, in the familiar pages of the various dictionaries of classical antiquity. That there is repetition between the tables and the later text is, of course, inevitable and admitted; but there is also some avoidable return to subjects already treated in the second part itself. Errors exist, though unimportant, and no real fault can be found with the result of heavy labour by the authors, except in the form of the criticism above offered, of a plan for which they are in no way responsible. Recent publications of the Hellenic Society and the reports on the momentous discoveries in Crete are not fully utilized, but it is explained in Mr. Tedder's Preface "that materials published since 1908 are not included" in the volume.

THE moment is opportune for the appearance of *National and Local Finance*. It deals mainly with England, France, and Prussia; there are glances at the Scottish system, but the use of "England" on the title-page is strictly accurate. Mr. J. Watson Grice is the author, and acknowledges indebtedness to Mr. Graham Wallas, Mr. Reeves, and Prof. Cannan among the highest authorities on the subject treated; Mr. Sidney Webb contributes a Preface, and the publishers are Messrs. P. S. King & Son. Readers who might be repelled by any suggestion that the volume forms part of the literature of "the Minority Report" must be reassured by the explanation that it is historical and scientific, and the author not concerned to recommend, on this occasion, detailed solutions of the problems to be considered by Parliament in the autumn and next year.

Mr. Webb, after alluding to our "prejudice" that English Local Government is the best, and that other countries have little "to teach us on the subject," attacks the unconditional grant of aid from Imperial to Local finance. Like the author, he desires to extend the system of conditional Grants in Aid, varying according to efficiency. As Mr. Grice puts it in his concluding statement of general principles, "Grants should be conditional on the efficiency of the service, and variable, so as to increase the effectiveness of the central control."

It hardly comes within the purpose of the writers to strengthen their case against the English haphazard system by pointing out the little-known, but important fact that variation of administration between Unions involves robbery of one district for the benefit of another. Referring to the Agricultural Rates Act, Mr. Grice shows that wherever, owing to increase of charge, the grant from the Local Taxation Account is insufficient to make good the deficiency caused by the exemption of agricultural land from half the burden of the rates, the other ratepayers have to make up the difference, and adds that the grants have done nothing to rectify the disparity of rates in different areas. It is necessary also to remember that if we examine for the rural parishes in one Union the columns respectively showing "Land" and "Buildings,"

there are discovered differences between similar parishes in different Unions so startling as to make quite commonly a variation of 100 per cent, dependent not upon facts, but upon their treatment. There exists, therefore, no uniform basis for County Finance.

It is hardly, perhaps, true to assert that in the matter of Education "objection to State control developed after 1870 into antipathy against the transfer of Voluntary Schools to School Boards." The early objection came from quarters very different from those in which the later antipathy arose; but we agree that full treatment of this branch of the question was not to be expected in the treatise now before us. On the whole, we have nothing but praise for an admirable piece of work excellently accomplished, at a moment when it was greatly needed. The Index, as might be expected, is both accurate and complete.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have added to their attractive edition of Pater's works *Marius the Epicurean*, 2 vols. It is, perhaps, the best example of that studied felicity of phrase which was all Pater's own. This style, as we have said elsewhere, has had a great influence on English writing. An apt commentary on it, with some shrewd hints for the *advocatus diaboli*, will be found in the sixth chapter, called 'Euphuism.' Reflections concerning Flavian as the head of a new school of writers lead to the description of a style which,

"determined at any cost to attain beauty in writing—*ἐν καλλοῖς γραφῆναι*—might lapse into its characteristic fopperies or mannerisms, into the 'defects of its qualities,' in truth, not wholly unpleasing perhaps, or at least excusable, when looked at as but the toys (so Cicero calls them), the strictly congenial and appropriate toys, of an assiduously cultivated age, which could not help being polite, critical, self-conscious."

Our age is anything but "assiduously cultivated," and 'Marius' will be to many an eloquent evocation of famous figures who are now written about with some freedom, but, to judge from the comments attached to them, imperfectly apprehended.

FIVE parts are now out of *The Encyclopedia of Sport* (Heinemann), and are sufficient to show the businesslike character of the publication. The articles cover a wide range and are to the point, being free from the verbiage and excess of personal reminiscence which are apt to creep into such books. The various authors are well qualified to speak on their subjects, and usually write well. Thus Dr. R. Lydekker, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. H. A. Bryden, and Mr. C. Philipps-Wolley deal with various sorts of big game; Mr. J. G. Millais with 'Black Game'; and Mr. R. G. Knowles with 'Baseball,' which he introduced at the Crystal Palace some years since. Part V. has an unfinished article on 'Bulls and Bull-Fighting,' which shows how elaborately the whole spectacle is organized. The illustrations and diagrams are excellent, and, as in the articles on 'Billiards' and 'Boxing,' a great help to ready comprehension. The bibliographies at the end of the articles are valuable, and we should be glad to see more of them.

MESSRS. CASSELL publish in a neat little pocket edition *Dryden's Æneid of Virgil*, with an Introduction by Prof. A. J. Church and eighteen illustrations by Wal Paget. The artist's work will be a popular feature, but we are more attracted by Prof. Church's Introduction, which contains just the sort of detail to interest the average reader.

Dryden's version was done, it is pointed out, too hastily to be worthy of him in its entirety. Feeling, too, about some of his language has changed. Dryden would not use "sweet-marijoram" for *mollis amaracus* in the First Æneid, "for those village words, as I may call them, give us a mean idea of the thing." Thus he deliberately rejected a word which modern taste regards as beautiful. On the other hand, we cannot help regarding as mean the associations of "full canisters" which Dryden made out of the "full hands" which scatter lilies for Marcellus at the end of the Sixth Æneid. On the next line, "Purpureos spargam flores," and Dryden's rendering, Prof. Church writes:—

"Purple roses of the spring" is an incongruous addition, evidently suggested by a mistranslation of *purpureos*. The poet is thinking of no other flowers than lilies. The rose, symbol of life with its delights, would be out of place."

While the Latin "purple" can mean brilliant white, it does not seem certain that the three words do not mean "I will strew bright blossoms," nor is the rose out of court. Virgil's famous contemporary speaks of its flowers as *nimum breves*, as the career of Marcellus was. Conington's verse translation of the 'Æneid' has hardly kept the position which is assigned to it here. Blank verse is really the best medium, and we are glad to see the merits of Mr. James Rhoades recognized. There is one omission in Prof. Church's otherwise helpful summary which surprises us. Surely it would have been well to use freely the lines 'To Virgil' which show—if that, indeed, were needful—how fully Tennyson appreciated the genius of the great artist of Rome. Commentators are frigid, and cannot realize the difficulties of the unlearned, while translators are apt to be indifferent judges of English; but the insight of a poet who is a master of language helps all to bridge the gulf between antiquity and modernity.

MR. FROWDE has published in his excellent series of "World's Classics" *Letters from High Latitudes and Wives and Daughters*. We spoke a short while since of the entertaining character of Lord Dufferin's book, which is soundly, but somewhat elaborately introduced by Dr. R. W. Macan. Mr. Shorter says all that is necessary by way of introduction to Mrs. Gaskell's last work. The late Mr. Greenwood supplied 'Notes' regarding the incomplete story in *The Cornhill*, including a comparison between Tito in 'Romola' and Cynthia in 'Wives and Daughters.' That comparison, it is pointed out, has surprised more than one critic. On his own account Mr. Shorter suggests that Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are "first cousins to Mr. and Mrs. Bennet in 'Pride and Prejudice.'" This also we regard as a surprising comparison.

Mountain Adventures at Home and Abroad. By G. D. Abraham. With Illustrations. (Methuen & Co.)—This is the latest addition to the useful little library of mountaineering literature from the pen of the well-known climber and mountain photographer of Keswick. Mr. Abraham has aimed at producing a book intended not primarily for experts, but for that growing class who, not themselves climbers, yet take an interest in thrilling ascents and hairbreadth escapes from the dangers of the mountains. Such persons will find the book very readable.

Mr. Abraham relates the adventures of himself and his brother in Skye, the Lakes, North Wales, and the Alps, and the incidental illustration of the various avoidable

and unavoidable dangers that assail the mountaineer should prove of value to the increasing class of irresponsible and ill-equipped amateurs who rashly attack rock and glacier. An account of an ascent of the Matterhorn without guides (permissible to such experts as the Messrs. Abraham) furnishes an example of the dangers of the avalanche-swept couloir; the wild prank of a highspirited porter above the Trift Glacier illustrates those of the rash glissade; while the perils of storm, exhaustion, and guideless climbing are well shown in accounts of fatal accidents upon the Jungfrau, the Wetterhorn, and the Mönchjoch.

Those who at any time had the privilege of meeting that fine climber and man, Owen Glynn Jones, will be interested in a chapter devoted to the author's recollections of various climbs with him. An account is given of a remarkable ascent of the difficult pitch in the Shamrock Gully on the famous Pillar Rock, under icy conditions, followed by a wild night on the chaos of rocks that covers the Ennerdale face of the Pillar Mountain. Probably few of the tourists who stroll over the Black Sail Pass in fine weather have any idea how savage that mountain-side may become under conditions of darkness, ice, and storm. There is also, from the pen of Mr. Jones himself, an account of the first ascent of Walker's Gully, in the company of the author, "the grandest day of all" among his Cumbrian climbs; and a description of an ascent of the Dent Blanche in April. It was upon the latter peak that Mr. Jones and three guides lost their lives in the terrible disaster upon the West Ridge. Mr. Abraham gives the full story. The party had arrived at a certain point high up the ridge where it became necessary for Mr. Jones and one of the guides to assist the leader up a difficult buttress. The leader slipped. Mr. Jones and the guide were tumbled backwards with him. The fourth man was immediately torn from his hold; and the fifth, Mr. F. W. Hill, was left standing alone upon the mountain by the almost miraculous breaking of the rope. Return was impossible. Mr. Hill's solitary climb over the summit of the Dent Blanche, and his safe descent upon the other side after spending two nights upon the rocks, is one of the finest feats of mountaineering upon record.

Mr. Abraham and his brother have several first ascents to their credit among the rock peaks of the British Isles. Those of the interesting new West Climb upon the Pillar Rock, the Slanting Gully on Lliwedd, the ill-reputed Devil's Kitchen, and several climbs in Scotland and Skye are recounted in the book. Mr. Abraham's suggestion of a motor-car to make the distant peaks of the last-mentioned region more accessible from Sligachan seems useful. We do not think, however, there is any need for such methods in the Lake District. The habitable valleys lie close, and the mountain passes are sufficient for the reasonable needs of the tourist. To the proposed vulgarization of Sty Head Pass by a new road all mountaineers will strenuously object. It is interesting to note, in the chapter on the 'Highest Climbs in the World,' Mr. Abraham's opinion that Mount Everest, so far as difficulty from the rarefied air is concerned, is not a peak that need be considered impossible of ascent.

The book makes no pretensions to literary distinction. The various adventures are told for the most part in a plain, straightforward manner, and the author cannot compete with the older classics of mountaineering. His few attempts at

fine writing are not exactly successful. A subtler pen than his is needed to explain the "joy of the mountains."

On p. 188 it is stated that the Shreckhorn—the Terror Peak—may be looked upon as a milder mountain than its name and reputation would indicate; but on p. 297 it is described as one of the most dangerous mountains in Switzerland.

The illustrations, as usual with Mr. Abraham, are excellent.

THE "INDIAN TEXTS SERIES," which began successfully with Mr. W. Irvine's elaborately annotated translation of Manucci's 'Storia del Mogor,' is being continued by what promises to be an important text on the *History of Gujarat* by one Muhammad Ulughkhani, of which Dr. E. Denison Ross has so far edited the first volume (John Murray), containing about one-third of the MS. The author was born at Mekka about 1540, settled with his father at Ahmadabad in 1555, and entered the service of Ulughkhan, an Abyssinian general in Gujarat, as clerk. He was employed afterwards by Akbar, and later took service in Khandesh; the last date mentioned in his book corresponds to 1605, but there are signs of later revision. Dr. Ross hopes to deal with the sources of this notable MS. (which seems to have lain hidden for three centuries) in his introduction to the proposed English translation, but he has already discovered three which are not known to exist now, and their citation naturally adds to the value of the text. It seems to be more than a mere chronicle, for there are numerous digressions of varying value. Until the rest of the text is printed one can scarcely place the history in its true position among its contemporaries.

In reading Mr. F. C. Philips's *The Matrimonial Country, and other Stories* (F. V. White & Co.), one seems to be taken far out of this generation to another. Mr. Philips's theory of the *conte* belongs to an earlier day. These stories are Middle Victorian in sentiment and form. They belong to the time of the tales of the gilded age of *The World and Truth*. They have a cynical bent, and are worldly-wise, and they interest us faintly, as echoes from another sphere of which we once heard, but which we had almost forgotten. Yet there is a certain quality about them which is interesting, even apart from the archaeological point of view. It is characteristic that a great many of them should be conveyed by the medium of correspondence.

Simon Bolivar, "El Libertador." By F. Loraine Petre. With a Photogravure Frontispiece and a Map. (John Lane.)—The main incidents in Bolivar's chequered career are accurately recorded in this volume, but something more is needed to make an interesting book. Mr. Petre has certainly chosen an attractive subject. Bolivar had not the self-sacrificing dignity of San Martin, nor the chivalrous generosity which characterized Sucre; it cannot be claimed for him that he was a successful general nor a far-seeing statesman; but he did the work to which he set his hand, and, with all his foibles, he stands out as a singularly picturesque, vehement, and romantic personality. Mr. Petre tells the story of events, and tells it clearly enough, though in a prosaic way; but he fails to trace these events to their hidden causes, and is content for the most part to sift the contradictory printed evidence of partisans like Ducoudray-Holstein on the one side, and Larrazabal

on the other. This, however, is an elementary task, and we are fairly entitled to expect fresh material from a modern biographer of Bolivar. That such unpublished material exists in abundance is notorious to every serious student of South American history. By neglecting to utilize it Mr. Petre has lost an opportunity; but his compilation may satisfy the needs of the unexact general reader.

MSS. OF 'THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.'

PROF. DUNCAN B. MACDONALD, of Hartford, Connecticut, who is preparing an edition of the Arabic text of 'The Thousand and One Nights' upon which Galland's version was based, is of opinion that there once existed a far more complete text, of which Galland's and the Vatican MSS. are but fragments. Richardson in his Arabic Grammar (1776) prints a considerable extract from a MS. of the 'Nights' belonging to Sir William Jones, which has not been traced since, though it seems more than probable that it was used by Prof. Joseph White for the specimen twenty pages of text which he issued (anonymously and without date) between 1775 and 1814. Richardson, as Prof. Macdonald notices, also refers to "the stories" (*Hikāya*, *sic*) "of a thousand nights and a night (of which we have an imperfect translation of not quite one-half, known by the title of 'The Arabian nights entertainments')..." Richardson thus had seen a MS. of the 'Alf Leila wa Leila' which contained more than double what Galland's version does. No such MS. is now known. Dates seem to put the large Wortley Montagu MS. out of the question. If this lost MS. was the same as that of Sir W. Jones, from which Richardson printed his extracts, and which belongs to the same recension as Galland's and the Vatican MS., where is it now?

What, again, has happened to the MS. of Dr. Patrick Russell, referred to in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, February, 1799, in its owner's letter, which Dr. Jonathan Scott reprinted as App. V. to Vol. VI. of his own work? This also agreed with the Galland text.

Prof. Macdonald will be grateful to any scholar who may have access to uncatalogued Arabic MSS. if he will examine them with a view to finding one or other of these MSS., which may be identified by comparing the division into nights and their numbering with Galland's version. Either MS. would be of great service for the text which he is editing for the series projected by Prof. Jewett of the University of Chicago.

'THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.'

THE announcement made this week that the University of Cambridge has taken over the control and copyright of the eleventh edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' which is to appear about the end of the year, has been somewhat of a surprise, for the University, with a special regard for its own products, has rather held aloof from the world outside its borders than courted its recognition and approval. The Syndics of the University Press have thought it wise to explain in a pamphlet the circumstances that have led to this novel departure.

The main point is this: that the association of the University with the publication amounts to a guarantee that it is a trustworthy guide to sound learning, being not

only up-to-date, but also the work of experts who are entitled to speak on their several subjects. Earlier editions had deficiencies from the scholar's point of view: the late Alfred Nutt, for instance, complained of the neglect of folk-lore and anthropology; and some reviewers, at least, had not an adequate opportunity of judging the series of volumes.

All this is to be changed. The new volumes represent the elaborate organization and arduous labour of eight years, and the editor, while retaining certain articles of permanent value, has been constantly employed in securing authoritative contributions from new hands in many countries. Special means are being taken to facilitate the work of criticism, and those who have seen the inside working of the 'Encyclopædia' are assured that it will be well worth the attention of the expert. In more than one department the latest theories and discoveries will be exhibited.

The whole edition will be issued as a complete work. A current Index has been in use throughout, and special pains have been taken to avoid mere verbosity, duplications and inconsistencies. So, though the Eleventh Edition occupies but little more space than the Ninth—twenty-eight volumes, including one devoted to the Index, as against twenty-five—it is believed that it will contain twice as much independent information.

In the practical question of form there will be a great advance. The use of India paper will reduce the size and weight of the volumes to less than one-third of the average of ordinary paper, and this edition will be provided with limp bindings, so that the difficulties experienced in handling the old, cumbrous volumes will entirely disappear.

R.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH

Theology.

Beet (William Ernest), *The Rise of the Papacy*, 385-461, 3/6 net.

Bishop (Arthur Stanley), *The World's Altar-Stairs*, 3/6 net.

Introductory studies in the religions of the world.

Bunyan (John), *The Pilgrim's Progress*, 1/ net.

Illustrated by John Hassall and others. In the Church Monthly Library.

Davies (W. Jones), *The Minister at Work*, 3/6 net.

Holy Bible, from 7/6 net to 35/ net.

Illustrated from original water-colour drawings by Harold Copping.

Howard (Henry), *The Summits of the Soul*, 3/6 net.

Moulton (W. E.) and Whitley (W. T.), *Studies in Modern Christendom*, 3/6 net.

A series of lectures delivered in connexion with the Liverpool Board of Biblical Studies, Lent Term, 1909.

Nolloth (Charles Frederick), *The Life and Words of Christ and Modern Criticism*, 2d.

A lecture delivered at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate.

Sharpe (A. B.), *Mysticism: its True Nature and Value*, 5/.

With a translation of the 'Mystical Theology' of Dionysius, and of the Letters to Caius and Dorotheus (1, 2, and 5).

Usher (Roland G.), *The Reconstruction of the English Church*, 2 vols.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Batchelder (Ernest A.), *Design in Theory and Practice*, 7/6 net.

With numerous illustrations.

Burma, Report of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, for the Year ending 31 March, 1910, 9d.

Poetry and Drama.

Gibson (Wilfrid Wilson), *Akra the Slave*, 1/ net.

An Eastern tale.

Gibson (Wilfrid Wilson), *Daily Bread: Book III. Mates, and other Dramatic Poems*, 1/ net.

Hall (A. Vine), *South Africa, and other Poems*, 3/6 net.

Wilde (Oscar), *The Sphinx*, 2/6 net.

New edition.

Music.

Saint-George (Henry), *Fiddles: their Selection, Preservation and Betterment*, 2/6

Bibliography.

Calcutta Imperial Library, *Annual Report for 1909*.

Philosophy.

Podmore (Frank), *The Newer Spiritualism*, 8/6 net.

Ranges from the manifestations of D. D. Home to the latest evidence, the mediumship of Mrs. Piper and Mrs. Thompson.

Political Economy.

Wood (George Henry), *The History of Wages in the Cotton Trade during the past Hundred Years*, 3/ net.

History and Biography.

Aulard (A.), *The French Revolution, a Political History, 1789-1804: Vol. I. The Revolution under the Monarchy; Vol. II. The Democratic Republic; Vol. III. The Revolutionary Government; Vol. IV. The Bourgeois Republic and the Consulate*, 8/6 net each.

Translated from the third French edition, with a preface, notes, and historical summary, by Bernard Miall.

Boyle (James), *King Edward VII. as a Man and Monarch*.

A memorial address delivered at Trinity Episcopal Church, Columbus, Ohio, on the evening of Sunday, May 15.

Castillo (Bernal Díaz del), *The True History of the Conquest of New Spain, Vol. III., with Maps*.

Edited and published in Mexico by Genaro García from the only exact copy made of the original manuscript, translated into English by Alfred Percival Maudslay.

Davey (Richard), *The Tower of London*, 10/6 net.

The author has sought his information from little-known State Papers and contemporary documents and memoirs.

Genealogist, Vol. XXVI., New Series.

Edited by H. W. Forsyth Harwood.

Hamel (Frank), *An Eighteenth-Century Marquise*, 16/ net.

A study of Émilie du Châtelet and her times, with frontispiece and 16 illustrations.

Russo-Japanese War: *The Battle on the Scha-Ho*, 2 vols. 15/ net.

Prepared in the Historical Section of the German General Staff, authorized translation by Karl von Donat.

Sykes (Ella C.), *Persia and its People*, 10/6 net.

The book gives an account of the history, literature, and antiquities of the country, but chiefly deals with the life, customs, and superstitions of the people.

Turquan (Joseph), *Madame Royale, the Last Dauphine, Marie-Thérèse-Charlotte de France, Duchesse d'Angoulême*, 15/ net.

Edited and translated by Lady Theodora Davidson, with 26 illustrations.

Geography and Travel.

Koebel (W. H.), *Argentina, Past and Present*, 12/6 net.

With many illustrations.

Salmon (Arthur L.), *The Cornwall Coast*, 6/ net.

Illustrated. In the County Coast Series.

Shaw (Rafael), *Spain from Within*, 7/6 net.

With 16 illustrations. Some of the matter has appeared in *The Spectator* and *The Standard*.

Stebbing (E. P.), *Jungle By-Ways in India*, 12/6 net.

Leaves from the note-book of a sportsman and naturalist, with numerous illustrations by the author and others.

Sports and Pastimes.

Malcolm (George) and Maxwell (Aymer), *Grouse and Grouse Moors*, 7/6 net.

Murray (Hilda), *Echoes of Sport*, 5/ net.

The sketches deal with hunting, shooting, and fishing, and have 15 illustrations.

Education.

Arnold (Felix), *Textbook of School and Class Management: Vol. II. Administration and Hygiene*, 4/6 net.

Principles and Methods of University Reform: Report of the Hebdomadal Council.

Lord Curzon, the Chancellor of the University of Oxford, contributes an introduction.

Folk-Lore and Anthropology.

Gypsy Lore Society Journal, July.

Philology.

Jones (Horace Leonard), *The Poetic Plural of Greek Tragedy in the Light of Homeric Usage*. No. XIX. of the Cornell Studies in Classical Philology.

Lendoyro (Constantino), *The Tagalog Language: a Comprehensive Grammatical Treatise adapted to Self-Instruction, and particularly designed for those engaged in Government Service, or in Business or Trade in the Philippines*. Second edition.

School-Books.

Chambers's Progressive Poetry: Books I.-III., 1d. each: Books IV.-VI., 2d. each.

Edited by R. C. H. Morison and W. Woodburn.

Duhamel (Joseph), *Tony et sa Sœur en France: Récit de Voyage avec Notes et Appendices sur les Gens et les Choses*.

In Dent's Modern Language Series.

Michell (S. H.), *A History of England from the Earliest Times to the Death of Queen Anne*, 2/6 net.

For the use of middle forms of schools.

Siddons (A. W.) and Vassall (A.), *Practical Measurements*, 1/6

The main idea of the authors is to provide a course of experiments which, while acting as an introduction to future experimental work, will at the same time help to give boys clear ideas about many points.

Science.

Andrews (Charles William), *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Marine Reptiles of the Oxford Clay*, Part I.

Based on the Leeds Collection in the Natural History Museum.

Bancroft (Keith), *A Handbook of the Fungus Diseases of West Indian Plants*, 4/6 net.

British Standard Specification for Wrought Iron for use in Railway Rolling Stock: "Best Yorkshire" and Grades A, B, and C, 10/6 net.

Burton (F. M.), *The Witham and the Ancaster "Gap": a Study of River Action*, 1/ net.

Drapers' Company Research Memoirs: *Studies in National Deterioration*, VI.: *A Third Study of the Statistics of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the Mortality of the Tuberculous and Sanatorium Treatment*, by W. Palin Elderton and S. J. Perry, 3/ net.

Fein (Johann), *Hints for the General Practitioner in Rhinology and Laryngology*, 5/ net.

Fletcher (B. F. and H. P.), *The English Home*, 12/6 net.

The book begins with an historical essay on the English home, and has chapters on the site, plan, exterior, construction, interior, water supply and fittings, house drainage, sanitary fittings, disposal of refuse and sewage, heating, lighting and ventilation, decoration and furnishing, and the adaptation of existing houses to modern requirements. The book has an introduction by the Duke of Argyll, and 336 illustrations.

Hart (David Berry), *Phases of Evolution and Heredity*, 5/ net.

With 10 illustrations.

Hollander (Bernard), *The Mental Symptoms of Brain Disease*, 6/ net.

An aid to the surgical treatment of insanity, due to injury, hæmorrhage, tumours, and other circumscribed lesions of the brain, with a preface by Dr. J. Morel.

Kisch (E. H.), *The Sexual Life of Woman*, 21/ net.

Translated by M. E. Paul.

Macnutt (W. S. F. and B.), *Mechanics and Heat*, 7/6 net.

A textbook by two American authors for colleges and technical schools.

Palmer (J. E.), *British Canals: Problems and Possibilities*, 5/ net.

The purpose of the book is to give the more important features of practical interest concerning the use of canals in this country, together with suggestions as to the solution of the problem.

United States National Museum: 1753, *Studies of the North American Geometrid Moths of the Genus Pero*, by John A. Grossbeck; 1755, *A New Carnivore from China*, and 1757, *Descriptions of Two New Genera and Sixteen New Species of Mammals from the Philippine Islands*, both by Gerrit S. Miller; 1758, *Notes on the Marine Copepoda and Cladocera of Woods Hole and Adjacent Regions*, by Richard W. Sharpe; 1759, *New Arenaceous Foraminifera from the Philippines*, by Joseph Augustine Cushman; 1760, *The Dermaptera (Earwigs) of the U.S. National Museum*, by Malcolm Burr.

Viollet (Dr. Marcel), *Spiritualism and Insanity*, 2/6 net.

Part of the Library of Experimental Psychology and Metapsychism.

Yonge (Eugene S.), *Hay Fever and Paroxysmal Sneezing*, 6/ net.

Juvenile Books.

Birkhead (Alice), *Tales from Irish History*, 1/6

Part of Stories from the Histories.

Crane (Walter), *The Buckle-My-Shoe Picture Book*, containing *One, Two, Buckle my Shoe, A Gaping-Wide-Mouth-Waddling Frog*, and *My Mother*, 4/6

With the original coloured pictures.

Selous (Edmund), *Jack's Insects*, 6/

A book about insects for children, with 44 illustrations.

Fiction.

Annesley (Maude), *Wind along the Waste*, 6/

The scene is laid in Paris, and deals with the double life of an Englishwoman, a celebrated artist, who finds herself mixed up with the lowest types of humanity. Her adventures, undertaken from sheer love of excitement, are described with vividness, but the final tragedy, in which the artist commits suicide on finding that she has assisted in the murder of her lover's father, is unreal. A herculean apache, to whose passionate adoration the artist yields until the scaffold ends his career, is well depicted; but the book as a whole will not bear critical examination.

Capes (Bernard), *Jemmy Abercraw*, 6/

The history of a highwayman, and his connexion with a quasi-Jacobite conspiracy in 1760.

Cooper (Edward H.), *My Brother the King*, 6/

The tale of James Darcy, King James I. of Yalmal, and his sister Wyemarke Darcy.

Deeping (Warwick), *The Lame Englishman*, 6/

A story of Garibaldi and Rome.

Greene (Frances Nimmo), *Into the Night: a Story of New Orleans*, 6/

New Orleans is depicted as the scene of a Mafia affray, and the story opens with the execution of several of these secret avengers.

Kingsley (Charles), *Westward Ho*, 1/6

New edition with illustrations.

Machray (Robert), *Sentenced to Death: a Story of Two Men and a Maid*, 6/

A love-story with a sensational background. The scene is laid first in India and then in London.

Meredith, *Memorial Edition: The Amazing Marriage*, 7/6 net.

With illustrations of Meredith at 68, and the Châlet at Box Hill.

Perrin (Alice), *The Charm*, 6/

Describes the social and professional problems arising from the marriage of a young Englishman in the Indian Civil Service with a handsome Eurasian widow.

Phillipotts (Eden), *Tales of the Tenements*, 6/

A volume of short stories concerning Dartmoor farms.

Ridge (W. Pett), *Nine to Six-Thirty*, 6/

A romance of a girl who is treated as the Cinderella of the family, a position from which she desires to escape in order to embark on a different career.

Surrey (Margaret), *By a Broad Water of the West*, 6/

Has a strongly religious tendency.

Swinnerton (Frank A.), *The Young Idea: a Comedy of Environment*, 6/

The characters include several young men and women clerks, two or three quasi-Bohemian musicians, a journalist-novelist, and a shop assistant.

Webbing (Peggy), *A Spirit of Mirth*, 6/

The history of a girl. The scenes are laid in the West End and one of the suburbs.

General Literature.

Broadley (A. M.), *Chats on Autographs*, 5/ net.

Contains 135 illustrations.

English Invasion of Germany, by a French Staff Officer, 1/ net.

Gewurz (E.), *Wisdom and Success in Advertising*, 1/

New edition.

Hindustan Review, July, 8 annas.

Jewish Review, September, 1/6 net.

National Reorganization of Business, by a Business Man, 6/ net.

Pater (Walter), *Appreciations, with an Essay on Style*, 7/6 net.

New edition.

Questions and Answers on "Field Service Regulations, Part 1 (Operations), 1909," 3/6 net.

Compiled by Captain H. R. Gall.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Vogels (H. J.), *Die Harmonistik im Evangelien-text des Codex Cantabrigiensis*, 6 m.

Part of the Texte u. Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der altchristlichen Literatur.

Fine Art.

Exposition Internationale de Bruxelles: *L'Art belge au dix-septième Siècle*, Catalogue.

Palaeography.

Specimina Codicum Græcorum Vaticanorum, edited by Pius Franchi de' Cavalieri and Johannes Lietzmann, 6/

50 facsimiles from the Vatican Library for the study of Greek palaeography.

History and Biography.

Livi (G.), *Dall' Archivio di Francesco Datini, Mercante Pratese*.

Compiled by the Director of the Archives at Bologna for the fifth centenary of Datini's death.

Science.

Brahm (C.) u. Pincussohn (L.), *Bibliographie der Biochemie u. Biophysik*, 1910, 12m.

Lewitt (M.), *Bibliographie der inneren Medizin*, 12m.

Pamphlets.

Bormann (E.), *Fawconbridge und Dr. J. W. Goethe: ein literarischer Essay über anonyme Titelblätter*.

* * All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending books.

Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. LONGMAN have nearly ready 'A Defence of Sir Walter Scott and the Border Ballads' and 'The World of Homer,' both from the busy pen of Mr. Andrew Lang; 'The Spanish Journal of Elizabeth, Lady Holland,' edited by the Earl of Ilchester; and 'The Roman Empire,' essays in constitutional history, 81 to 1081 A.D., by Dr. F. W. Bussell.

INFORMATION on Korea, just formally annexed by Japan, will be provided by Miss E. G. Kemp, the author of 'The Face of China,' who has recently travelled through the districts most concerned. Her book, 'The Face of Manchuria, Korea, and Russian Turkestan,' will shortly be published by Messrs. Chatto & Windus.

'LONDON,' by Mr. A. R. Hope Moncrieff, illustrated by Mr. Herbert Marshall, Mr. W. L. Wyllie, and others, and 'The Romance of London,' by Mr. Gordon Home, are additions to the large literature on the metropolis promised by Messrs. Black, who have yet to publish three further sections of Besant's survey of the same subject. The Bibliography of London, about which *Notes and Queries* has been talking, is, indeed, a formidable project, but we should be glad to see at least one section of it attempted—a select list of trustworthy volumes on London topography.

MRS. C. R. PEERS is publishing with Messrs. Black 'The Saints in Story,' illustrated.

MESSRS. SWAN SONNENSCHN announce two additions to their useful collection of books of reference: 'A Dictionary of Oriental Quotations,' by Mr. C. Field;

and 'A Dictionary of Abbreviations,' by Mr. W. T. Rogers, a volume certainly needed in these days of hurried writing.

THE same firm promise in philosophy a translation of Henri Bergson's 'Matter and Memory' by Mr. N. M. Paul; and revised editions of Dr. J. M. Baldwin's 'Darwinism and the Humanities' and Dr. Schiller's 'Riddles of the Sphinx.'

MR. MARTIN SECKER, a new publisher, includes in his autumn list 'The Feminine Influence on the Poets,' by Mr. Edward Thomas; 'Edgar Allan Poe: a Critical Study,' by Mr. Arthur Ransome; and 'People and Questions,' a new volume of essays by Mr. G. S. Street.

'THE AWAKENING OF SCOTLAND,' a work in which Mr. William Law Mathieson continues his narrative of Scottish history from 1747 to 1797, will be published by Messrs. MacLehose & Sons early in the autumn. The author has devoted particular attention to the reactionary force which passed from the Scottish into the British Parliament; and after reviewing its influence, notably as exemplified in the career of Henry Dundas, he traces the growth of a popular spirit to its culmination in the ferment aroused by the French Revolution. In a concluding chapter he sketches the industrial development of the country.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS & NORGATE are about to produce an elaborate issue of Sterne's 'Sentimental Journey,' illustrated by reproductions from Mr. Everard Hopkins's water-colours.

THEY are also publishing several important books in German theology: 'The Truth of Religion,' by Prof. R. Eucken; 'The Constitution and Law of the Church in the First Two Centuries,' by Dr. Harnack; and 'The Scientific Study of the Old Testament,' six lectures by Dr. R. Kittel, designed to convey expert instruction in a popular style.

AN interesting and characteristic letter of Florence Nightingale, dated 3 Dec., 1854, and addressed to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, British Ambassador at Constantinople, is now exhibited in the Museum of the Public Record Office. This letter describes Miss Nightingale's energetic action in the face of a "strike" of workmen employed on the hospital at Scutari, whereby imminent danger of an outbreak of disease amongst the patients was threatened. Other letters from Miss Nightingale are preserved amongst the War Office papers at the Record Office.

MR. B. H. BLACKWELL will issue shortly a book 'In Praise of Oxford'—a series of extracts in verses and prose from writers of the past four centuries, compiled and annotated by Prof. Knight, formerly of St. Andrews, who has been engaged in its preparation during the past six years.

MR. ARCHIBALD EYRE is engaged upon a 'History of St. John's Wood, its Romance and its Celebrities,' which will shortly be published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall. Mr. Eyre will be much

obliged for the loan of any material bearing on the subject, and if it is sent to him, under care of his publishers, it will be carefully preserved and returned.

CANON RAWNSLEY appeals for subscriptions to make up the 150*l.* needed to complete the sum of 500*l.* for the repair of Somersby Church. The Tennyson Centenary Committee of Lincoln arranged to put a bronze replica of Woolner's fine bust of the poet in the church, only to discover that the building was unfit to receive it and needed immediate attention. Canon Rawnsley points out that, apart from the memory of the poet, the church, a fourteenth-century building with a pre-Reformation cross, is well worth preserving. Subscriptions should be sent to Mr. Leslie Melville, The Bank, Lincoln.

As we go to press the Edinburgh printing trade is in a state of commotion. Mr. John Murray, as "a deeply interested outsider," sends to *The Scotsman* of Wednesday last an able letter on the subject. He says that when he

"first came to business, close on forty years ago, at least three-quarters of our work was done in London, but increasing rates and the rigid attitude of the unions have gradually reversed the position, and now more than three-quarters of this work is done in some nine or ten provincial towns, and less than one-quarter remains in London."

He points out further that English firms are ready and eager to take over the work now done in Edinburgh, and that the printing, once lost, is not likely to return.

"I say nothing of the tyranny, the absolute disregard of the freedom of the individual, which would say to the women, You shall perforce be excluded from work which you have performed efficiently for thirty years; but I do say with confidence that a strike would be attended by the imminent risk—if not the certainty—that Edinburgh would lose, either temporarily or permanently, a great part of the employment for which it is pre-eminently distinguished."

DEEP regret will be felt at the announcement last Monday of the death of Prof. William James, whose brilliant writings in philosophy and psychology have a world-wide reputation. We hope to publish an appreciation of his work next week.

MESSRS. SOTHERAN & Co., the well-known booksellers and printsellers, have just removed their West-End business from No. 37 to No. 43, Piccadilly.

MR. E. H. MONTÉPIC writes from Mondorf, Luxembourg:—

"In your List of New Books last week, Mr. J. H. Whiteley is said to have gained the degree of Docteur ès Lettres from the Université de France.

"The Université de France does not grant any degree: Université de France is a generic denomination dating from the time of Napoleon I. On the other hand, one single thesis, sufficient for the 'Doctorat d'Université,' cannot secure the Doctorat ès Lettres, for which two are required."

AN excellent biographical sketch of the late M. Léopold Delisle by Dr. Charles

Bémont, appears in the current number of the *Revue Historique*. We are reminded here that since his jubilee in 1902, the date of M. Paul Lacombe's commemorative Bibliography, many important works have been issued by the veteran scholar, who died, M. Bémont tells us, in the act of discussing his forthcoming edition of the charters of Henry II. of England.

THE death in his 58th year is announced from Königsberg of the Professor of Theology, Dr. Friedrich Giesebrecht, author of 'Der Wendepunkt des Buches Hiob,' 'Kommentar zum Propheten Jeremia,' and other works on the Old Testament.

AMONG recent Parliamentary Papers is the Annual Report on State of the Finances of University of Glasgow for 1908-9 (3*d.*).

SCIENCE

Address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, delivered at Sheffield, 1910. By the Rev. Prof. T. G. Bonney, F.R.S., President.

THOSE who are familiar with Prof. Bonney's scientific work will understand that in seeking a theme for his address to the British Association he was confronted with a choice between two widely different subjects. Either on the structure of rocks or on the work of ice he was entitled to speak with that authority which naturally comes from original observation extending over a long and honourable career. There can be but little question as to which of the two subjects was likely to be the more acceptable to the majority of his audience. It is true that at Sheffield there was a great temptation to deal with petrology; for was not Sheffield the birthplace and home of Sorby, who by his remarkable skill in preparing and studying microscopic sections of rocks laid the foundation of modern petrology? This science, however, in its recent development has become so highly technical that it appeals almost wholly to the specialist. It was consequently with good reason that the President turned from the study of rocks to the other, apparently unrelated, subject which has engaged so much of his attention—the action of ice and the phenomena of glaciers.

In presenting "some aspects of the glacial history of Western Europe," Prof. Bonney was brought at the outset face to face with some of the vexed questions regarding the power of moving ice as an agent of erosion. No one, we suppose, denies that a glacier is capable of abrading the rock over which it travels; but the extent of its destructive power and the way in which it is effected are matters on which opinion is still much divided. The President has never been disposed to

assign to ice great power as an agent of denudation. More than half a century has slipped by since Sir Andrew Ramsay startled the geological world by his bold hypothesis that the old glaciers of the Ice Age were capable of eroding great lake basins, like those of Switzerland, and probably even those of Canada. Such a view not unnaturally evoked much opposition, and a famous old geologist remarked at the time that he would as soon believe that a custard pudding could scoop out its own dish as that a glacier could hollow out the basin of the Lake of Geneva. But whether people believed it or not, it was admitted that so original a view could have been suggested only by a flash of genius. At the present time there are certain competent authorities in this country, such as Prof. Garwood, who, like the President, refuse to recognize glaciers as important instruments of erosion; but on the other hand there is a rapidly growing school, especially in Germany and the United States, willing to assign to moving ice a greater share in the work of rock-sculpture than even Ramsay suggested.

Much of the address is occupied in controverting the view that glaciers have been largely instrumental in excavating the great cirques, or corries, and in deepening the valleys of mountain regions, as maintained by several distinguished geologists. Prof. Bonney's work in the Alps, stretching over more than fifty years, coupled with his close acquaintance with the physical side of geology, commands respectful consideration for his views; but the difficulty of the problems discussed may be realized from the fact that many of his conclusions run counter to those of such Alpine authorities as Profs. Penck and Brückner, as expressed, for instance, in their valuable work 'Die Alpen im Eiszeitalter.' In short, water, and not ice, is held by the President to have been the chief agent in sculpturing the Alps. The comparative impotence of ice is partly inferred from the small amount of erosion which is seen to have been effected by an Alpine glacier when opportunity is afforded for examining its rocky floor. At the same time it must be admitted that the Swiss glaciers of to-day are but the puny representatives of the gigantic ice-masses of the Glacial epoch, and therefore, in all probability, correspondingly weak. "Wherever a glacier in a recent retreat has exposed a rock surface, that," says the President, "demonstrates its inefficiency as a plough." And again: "We are asked to credit glaciers with the erosion of deep valleys and the excavation of great lakes, and yet, wherever we pass from hypotheses to facts, we find them to have been singularly inefficient workmen!"

Prof. Bonney not only presents in this address an excellent sketch of the nature and distribution of the glacial drift in this country, but also traces the paths of many of the erratic boulders that are strewn far and wide over the land, and discusses with some fullness the probable climate of

Britain during the Great Ice Age. He suggests that Spitzbergen at the present day may roughly give us "a general idea of the condition of Britain in the olden time." In connexion with the International Geological Congress, just held at Stockholm, an excursion was organized to Spitzbergen, so that those British Geologists who availed themselves of the opportunity have probably brought back much information of value in enabling them to realize one of the most interesting phases in the geological history of the land we live in.

There are at least two rival views concerning the origin of glacial drifts, and both are fairly expounded by the President. One school of geologists supposes that the British area during part of the Glacial period stood at a much higher level than it occupies at present. As the cold came on the ice grew, and glacier joined glacier until, during the maximum severity of climate, a great confluent ice-sheet virtually enshrouded the whole area, and the ice streamed away from the high lands towards the bed of the North Sea and the Irish Sea. It is the moraines of this land-ice that constitute our boulder clay. As to the glacial sands and gravels which occur as stratified deposits, it is not unreasonable to assume that they may have been formed in lakes, due to ice damming up the drainage. No doubt there are many difficulties in such an explanation, but they have been more or less successfully answered. The presence of marine shells in the drift at great elevations, such as the well-known case of Moel Tryfaen, in Carnarvonshire, where they occur at as great a height as 1,300 feet above sea-level, has been explained, though not without objection, by assuming that the sea-bed has been ploughed up, and the transported fragments carried upwards by an advancing mass of ice.

Other geologists suppose that Britain, which at the beginning of the Glacial period may have stood slightly above its present level, suffered slow depression until the western coast was submerged to a depth of nearly 1,400 feet, whilst on the east the subsidence was much less, though even here the depth of water must have been at least 500 feet. In such circumstances the British area would be reduced to the condition of an archipelago, with most of the islands in the climax of rigour clad in ice, which streamed from the high ground seawards. Around the shore an ice-foot would be formed in winter, and this ice on detachment would float off freighted with boulders and other detrital matter, to be ultimately dropped on the sea-floor. Detritus might also be swept from the land into estuaries, and distributed by coast currents.

To those who adopt the theory of submergence the presence of marine organisms in some of the drifts offers no difficulty: the question then is not why we find sea-shells, but rather why we find so few. An objection to the theory may,

however, be fairly based on the fact that we generally fail to find traces of sea-caves and terraces, such as might be expected to register an old shore-line. But this objection is not unanswerable.

There is yet a third hypothesis, which was originally suggested by the late Prof. Carvill Lewis, and has since been revived in modified form, and developed with much ability. According to this view, the deposits have been formed in fresh-water lakes, where the waters were dammed back by barriers of ice. Names have been suggested for some of these sheets of water, such as Lake Pickering and Lake Oxford; but with such hypothetical lakes Prof. Bonney has no concern.

One of the great difficulties suggested by the phenomena of the Ice Age is the remarkable distribution of boulders in the glacial drift. Visitors to the Science Section of the Japan-British Exhibition may see a collection from the Woodwardian Museum at Cambridge, exhibited by Messrs. Rastall and Romanes, containing rocks from Scandinavia and Scotland, yet found in Cambridgeshire and Norfolk. Have they been transported by icebergs, or have they travelled by land? If the Scandinavian rocks were carried by land-ice, the floor of the North Sea must have undergone very considerable elevation; and even if this were dry land, there would still be the great difficulty of crossing the deep depression off the coast of Norway.

An address devoted to the subject of glaciation and the Glacial epoch is bound to deal with much controversial matter and offer full scope for the skill of the advocate. Prof. Bonney, however, has exercised in this respect great self-restraint, impartially setting forth both sides of the questions which he discusses, and seeking to separate hypotheses from facts. Indeed, his cautious attitude may be rather disappointing to those who expected to hear definite conclusions on such subjects as the origin of the glacial drifts:—

"Not unnaturally you will expect a decision in favour of one or the other litigant after this long summing-up. But I can only say that, in regard to the British Isles, the difficulties in either hypothesis appear so great that, while I consider those in the 'land-ice' hypothesis to be the more serious, I cannot as yet declare the other one to be satisfactorily established, and think we shall be wiser in working on in the hope of clearing up some of the perplexities. I may add that, for these purposes, regions like the northern coasts of Russia and Siberia appear to me more promising than those in closer proximity to the North or South Magnetic Poles. This may seem a 'lame and impotent conclusion' to so long a disquisition, but there are stages in the development of a scientific idea when the best service we can do it is by attempting to separate facts from fancies, by demanding that difficulties should be frankly faced instead of being severely ignored, by insisting that the giving of a name cannot convert the imaginary into the real, and by remembering that if hypotheses yet on their trial are treated as axioms, the result will often bring disaster, like building a tower on a foundation of sand."

The Islands of Titicaca and Koati. By Adolph F. Bandelier. Illustrated. (New York, Hispanic Society of America.)—The island of Titicaca is the principal island on the lake of that name, which is the greatest inland sea of South America, and Koati is a smaller island in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants of these islands are of the race of Aymara Indians. The visit of Mr. Bandelier and his heroic wife took place in 1894–5, and his Preface to the present work is dated "New York city, January 11th, 1905." There appears, therefore, to have been some considerable time spent in its preparation. The result is a volume illustrated with 85 plates (some in colour) and several maps, one of which is a reproduction of a manuscript map made in 1573.

Mr. and Mrs. Bandelier resided upon the islands for less than seven months in all, and their stay was interrupted for a short time by a Peruvian revolution. The author complains, moreover, that climate, nature, and man conspired to obstruct scientific investigation. At Kea-Kollu they had made arrangements to explore the site of some ancient rock-dwellings and graves, when influenza, want of food, nightly recurring rain, and the difficulty of getting labourers compelled them to remove to Yumani. The natives attributed the influenza to the removal of the bones of the dead from the graves, but in fact many of the cists were found empty, having already been rifled by the Indians. Time did not allow the explorers to attain sufficient proficiency in the language to secure the confidence of the people, who accordingly showed a natural reticence in answering questions as to their customs and beliefs. In the face of all these difficulties, the explorers deserve great credit for the large amount of information obtained.

The special share of Mrs. Bandelier in the work appears to have been the recording of meteorological observations, the collection of botanical specimens, and the supply of medicines to the natives. A list of the indigenous plants collected by her is appended, and includes "chaucha," which is used by the Indians as a remedy for dog-bite. "The plant is ground to a pulp, which is mixed with the ashes of the hairs of the dog, and applied as a plaster on the wound"—a literal instance of the use of "a hair of the dog that bit you." The leaves of another plant, dried and moistened with native grape brandy, "are wrapped around the body of a child that has been frightened by the sight of a corpse; if the child falls into perspiration and its cheeks become red, it is looked upon as saved, otherwise it may die." We observe that Mrs. Bandelier's list of medicinal plants differs considerably from the list drawn up by Mr. David Forbes in 1870.

The Aymara Indians have been the subject of a large literature in the Spanish language from the sixteenth century onwards, and a considerable portion of Mr. Bandelier's work is devoted to an analysis and comparison of the statements of these ancient authorities, many quotations from the Spanish originals being given in the notes, which are copious. These observations especially apply to the chapter on aboriginal myths and traditions. At the very beginning of his residence on Titicaca island the author was assured that there was no trace of ancient folk-lore in the recollections of its inhabitants. He found, however, a tradition, which he believes to be pre-Spanish, that the sun first rose into the heavens in the shape of a big flame from the sacred rock or Titi-kala, and also that the moon was created there. In

the history of the Incas compiled by Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa (1572), after an account has been given of a general deluge in which all people and all created things perished, except a man and a woman who remained in a box, it is stated that Viracocha "made the moon brighter than the sun, and that therefore the sun, jealous at the time they were to rise into heaven, threw a handful of ashes into the face of the moon, from which time on it remained of the paler colour in which it now appears." It is interesting to find this ancient myth of South America existing in the present day, in an almost identical form, among the Garos of Assam.

The ancient ruins on the islands of Titicaca and Koati are numerous, and the work done by Mr. and Mrs. Bandelier in exploring them, in the face of great difficulties, is excellent. They accept the division by the Indians of these ruins into two classes, the Chullpa and the Inca, as being correct in itself, and as an attribution to the two distinct stocks into which the population was divided before the advent of the Spaniards. There are differences of construction, and differences in the types of pottery the ruins contain. Some of these are well illustrated in the plates. The ruins on Koati mainly belong to the later type. Evidence of artificial deformation of the skull and of trephining was obtained.

While we recognize the author's untiring industry and mastery of detail, we note that there is no attempt at anthropometric measurement, and that there is a deficiency in that precision which adds to the scientific value of an ethnographical work. He seems not to have been aware of the paper by the late Mr. David Forbes on the Aymara Indians of Bolivia and Peru, read to the Ethnological Society of London in June, 1870, which is a real anthropological classic for the thoroughness of its observations and the minuteness of its measurements, taken upon an anthropometric scheme which had to be devised by Mr. Forbes himself, inasmuch as none had then been authoritatively put forth. Mr. Bandelier once quotes Mr. Forbes's treatise on the geology of South America, but never this other paper, from which he might have derived much useful information.

This defect in Mr. Bandelier's work has since been largely supplied by the publication in three volumes, in 1908, of the results of the anthropological mission to Bolivia undertaken in 1903 by the Marquis de Créqui Montfort and M. Sénéchal de la Grange, in which measurements and photographs to scale of Aymara Indians are given, and the scientific principles and methods of anthropometric research are fully explained by Dr. Chervin. Should the Hispanic Society of America obtain a sufficient demand for Mr. Bandelier's volume to call for a second edition, the author would find in this work and in the late Prof. Hamy's description of the American antiquities in the museum of the Trocadéro the means of making his own work more complete. Meanwhile, it is a valuable contribution to knowledge.

Science Gossip.

MESSRS. LONGMAN have nearly ready 'A History of the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge,' and 'Lives of the Fur Folk,' by Mr. M. D. Haviland, a record written from close observation of the fox, rabbit, cat, and badger in Ireland.

MR. HEINEMANN is publishing this week the second volume of Mrs. Adam's 'Wild Flowers of the British Isles.' The scheme is the same in every particular as that of the first volume, which we praised for its skill and grace of presentment. In every case living specimens have been copied.

DR. S. HERBERT is publishing with Messrs. Black 'First Principles of Heredity,' in which he attempts to give a popular, yet scientific account of the question for the average educated reader.

MESSRS. SONNENSCHNEN announce 'Plant Life: a Manual of Botany for Schools,' translated by Messrs. E. Rehling and E. M. Thomas from the text of Prof. E. Warming.

THE WALTER SCOTT COMPANY include in their autumn announcements 'The Jews: a Study of Race and Environment,' by Dr. Maurice Fishberg; and the 'Life and Death' of Prof. A. Dastre, translated by Mr. W. J. Greenstreet.

THE official 'Report on Progress of Ordnance Survey to 31st March, 1910' (3s. 8d.), has just appeared.

THE Jubilee volume of the Geologists' Association, 'Geology in the Field,' is now completed. An Index is being prepared, and will be issued to subscribers shortly. The complete work consists of 896 pages, and deals with virtually the whole of England and Wales.

THE ASSOCIATION has arranged excursions to Hedgerley and Burnham Beeches to-day, and next Thursday to Charnwood Forest. It is also proposed on the 17th or 24th inst. to visit the deep cutting near Bushey Station due to the widening of the L. and N.W.R.

THE death was reported from Spezzia on Tuesday last of Prof. Paolo Mantegazza, an anthropologist who wrote several popular books on science, and a novel concerning a married couple haunted by the fear of consumption.

ARMAND VON SCHWEIGER-LERCHENFELD, whose death in his 65th year is announced from Vienna, was the author of a number of well-known works of travel, among them 'Von der Donau zum Kaukasus,' 'Orientreise des Prinzen Rudolf,' and 'Von Ozean zu Ozean.' He was the editor of 'Der Stein der Weisen.'

THE distinguished aurist Dr. Hermann Schwartz, whose death at the age of 72 is announced from Halle, studied at Berlin and Wurzburg. In 1868 he was appointed Professor at the Halle University, where he had previously worked as *Privatdozent*; and in 1884 he became Director of the Universitäts-Ohrenklinik. He ranks among the founders of the modern treatment of diseases of the ear, especially as regards various important operations. He was the editor of the *Archiv für Ohrenheilkunde*, which was first published in 1864, and of which 75 volumes have been issued; and the author of a number of valuable works, among them 'Paracentese des Trommelfells,' 'Die chirurgischen Krankheiten des Ohres,' and 'Die pathologische Anatomie des Ohres.'

THE sun will be vertical over the equator at 10h. 31m. P.M. (Greenwich time) on the 23rd inst., which is therefore the day of the equinox.

THE moon will be new at 6h. 6m. this evening, and full at 4h. 52m. on the morning of the 19th. She will be in apogee on the 9th, and in perigee on the 21st.

MERCURY will be visible in the evening during the first half of the month, nearly stationary in Virgo, but will be at inferior conjunction with the sun on the 26th. Venus rises later each morning; she is now in Leo, and will pass very near the bright star Regulus on the 11th, moving in a south-easterly direction. Mars is not visible, being in conjunction with the sun on the 27th. Jupiter is in Virgo (near Spica at the end of the month), and sets earlier each evening. Saturn is in Aries, rising now about 8 o'clock in the evening, and earlier each night.

PROF. KOBOLD publishes in No. 4435 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* a parabolic set of elements of Metcalf's comet (b, 1910) from later observations, showing that the perihelion passage took place on the 30th ult., at the distance from the sun of 1.94 in terms of the earth's mean distance, or about 180,000,000 miles. He also gives an ephemeris to the 18th inst., by which it appears that the comet is now not far to the north-east of the third-magnitude star δ Serpentis, with a very slow apparent motion in a north-westerly direction. Its distance from the earth will on the 6th inst. be 2'08, and on the 18th 2'30 on the above scale, so that it is now little more than twice the distance of the sun from us, the apparent brightness being about equal to that of a star of the eleventh magnitude, and slowly diminishing.

DR. GONNESSIAT of Algiers detected the periodic comet of D'Arrest on the 26th ult., near the star η Ophiuchi, not far, therefore, from the place indicated in the ephemeris of M. Leveau, as mentioned in our Science Gossip on the 6th ult. At this return the comet will be reckoned as c, 1910.

WE have received *Bulletin XX.* of the Kodaikanal Observatory, containing an account of the observations obtained there of Halley's comet. A large number of photographs were taken when it was visible in the morning, but very few after it became an evening object, on account of persistently cloudy weather. Mr. Evershed is of opinion that the earth was for a considerable time in the curved part of the tail.

FINE ARTS

BRITISH PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

Hoppner. By W. McKay and W. Roberts. (Privately Printed.)

British Portrait Painting to the Opening of the Nineteenth Century. Edited by M. H. Spielmann. (The Berlin Photographic Company.)

THESE are first-rate examples of the sort of art-publication which is typical of our day, and the best productions of any period tend to keep their value amongst collectors when their vogue is past for the general public. We shall not, we confess, be entirely sorry when our slow-moving generation, waking up to the fact that a photograph of a fine picture is not necessarily—or, in the case of latter-day

painting, even probably—a beautiful thing, demands of publishers some other form of illustrated work than these elaborate books of reference. Such grumbling may seem ungracious, but it must be remembered that even the robust appetite of youth rebels against a perpetual diet of stale food recooked.

The authors of the works under review would probably not dispute the legitimacy of a craving for fresh victuals occasionally. They are working, however, for a public profoundly convinced that the present supply is not nowadays what it used to be—who genuinely prefer to any contemporary produce the souvenirs of past days, arranged with fastidious regard to date. For purposes of such record it might perhaps have been well if the authors of the first of these books had made more clear which of their photogravures were made from Hoppner's portraits, and which from mezzotints after the portraits. Æsthetically the latter should be preferable, for while one might suppose that only desperation in the kitchen could justify the purveyor of food in serving up the réchauffé of a réchauffé, yet much depends on the talents of the intervening cook, and the engraver of the mezzotint had at any rate freer opportunity of adapting a painted design for the purposes of his special black-and-white art than has the photo-etcher of to-day. The former utilized them, however, as a rule so timidly that it is sometimes difficult at first sight to be sure whether the photogravures are done from painting or from mezzotint. That there should be any doubt for a moment surely argues that a dull ideal of literal reproduction was imposed upon the engraver.

Within the limits of that ideal the blocks in both these works are admirable—beautifully printed, and carried to a high degree of perfection for the purposes of reminder and identification. Many of them are inevitably rather dull because so many of the better English portraits of the eighteenth century are singularly unsuited to literal reproduction in black and white. They are often based on a stock design of no great freshness, but redeemed by the happy momentary inspirations of handling which the presence of the model provoked from a painter in perfect practice. The beauty of these technical improvisations is so dependent on the material which suggested them that it cannot survive in a photograph, and the lovely hatchings of a Gainsborough become lifeless mincemeat. A photograph of playful brushwork is often about as depressing as a stuffed kitten.

Hoppner is a typical exponent of the easy and confident portrait painting of the British School, of which Reynolds and Gainsborough are rightly considered the two masters. We may regard it as proceeding by means of a basis of conventional pictorial structure enriched by as much naturalism as opportunity conveniently offered to the painter. Reynolds was strong by reason of the former element, and naturalism was rather his besetting

sin. Gainsborough was weak where Reynolds was strong, but his naturalistic use of paint took on a structural quality which none of his followers achieved. Most of the later portrait painters who attained to fame did so by lavishing on a flimsier framework more naturalism than Reynolds attempted. Of these was Hoppner, and his essays in criticism, which are the most entertaining matter discussed in this biography, show him as the champion of the naturalistic point of view. "In Titian every tint is broken and mysterious, while Romney's palette may readily be traced back to the colour-box," is, for example, just such a criticism as one would expect from a devotee of naturalistic quality. It contains within itself a prophecy of the typical faults of English colour.

What are the typically national qualities of portrait painting in this country is evidently a matter yet open to discussion.

Mr. Spielmann in tracing "the diagrammatic curve of the rise and fall of the essentially British School" takes, we think, a somewhat too flattering view when he claims straightforward truthfulness as the characteristic of our painters, as against the "stilted artificiality" of the Continental School. The famous confession of Hoppner, who painted "first as beautiful a face as he could—then gave a likeness to the sitter, working down from this beautiful face until the bystanders exclaimed that they could see the likeness coming"—after which he touched it no more—represents no extreme of truthfulness. Naturalistic our painters certainly were, but this fact only made their flattery the more indefensible.

This is a point of some importance, and one which we are by no means sure Mr. Spielmann has realized in its bearing on the "truthfulness" of British portrait painters. Let us say that the Lady Joanna has a nose like Bardolph's. Suppose we paint her portrait in a decorative series of monochromes in which all minor accidents of local colour are ignored, we might find ourselves logically obliged to omit this fact; even if we included it, it would be so discreet a detail as to be unobjectionable. But if we paint the lady in the full glare of actuality, standing from the canvas with the challenging reality of every accident of reflected light and minor variation of colour, then are we bound to give her nasal colouring, or we lie. As with a minor blemish of complexion, so with minor irregularities of form. The painter who makes his picture a bold abstract of the salient angles of his subject may ignore what he who pretends to actuality must accept.

In however degenerate a fashion, the French School of the eighteenth century had still the ambition of generalization. Except with Chardin, it tended to become empty and rhetorical, yet no one could mistake Chardin for anything but an heir of the true classical tradition. Why, then, should his brother on this side of the Channel be mistaken for

one of the naturalistic painters? Yet Hogarth, according to Mr. Spielmann, was the artist who followed the National tradition: "Truth was his aim, not flattery; character, not obviousness in beauty; he discarded and despised the pictorial conventions of his age." That was the artist's own view, but we cannot endorse it. Rather he retained all the conventions of the Continental School, and breathed new life into them, the training he gave himself by painting from memory as much as in the presence of the model saving him from the mere imitativeness into which the British School gradually sank.

Mr. Spielmann's estimate of the painters who come within his period seems to us otherwise very sound. He does something like justice to the sterling merits of such an artist as Samuel Cooper and to the momentarily unfashionable Copley—a painter of astonishing capacity. The most satisfactory plates aesthetically are, as is usually the case, those from the earlier painters, for example, the miniaturists or Edward Bower with his astonishingly vital portrait of Charles I. at his trial. The vigour of some of the early portraits may, again, be partly due to the fact that the limner was not tempted to dull imitation by too persistent study from the original. Thus the portrait of John Baliol, the founder of the college, was painted, we learn, from a blacksmith who lived at Oxford, and that of Devorguilla his wife from one Jennie Reeks, an apothecary's daughter. This must have been a stimulating method of portraiture, inducing active visualization and a firm imaginative hold on typical characteristics.

CHURCH BELLS.

The Church Bells of Essex. By the Rev. Cecil Deedes and H. B. Walters. Illustrated. (Printed for the Authors.)

The Church Bells of Warwickshire. By the late Rev. H. T. Tilley and H. B. Walters. (Birmingham, Cornish Brothers.)

THE fine and well-illustrated quarto volume devoted to Essex is by far the best and most complete book on the bells of any particular county that has yet been issued. To describe the Essex church bells is a great task, on which labour extending over many years has been spent by the present editors and their predecessors who began the task, for the county contains 404 ancient parish churches, in addition to about 90 of modern origin, and this apart from chapels-of-ease. In these churches there are about 1,730 bells, including 4 rings of ten bells, 35 of eight, 56 of six, and 76 of five. When these bells are classified according to age, it is found that 165 go back earlier than the Reformation, while 32 are of the fourteenth century or earlier. In respect of age, the remarkable timber tower of Margaretting is most notable, for it has a complete ring of four mediæval bells.

The Essex bells throw light on the London founders, who are represented much more strongly here than in any other county, whilst in several cases the county has yielded the only known examples of particular founders' work. There was appa-

rently no founding within the county until the seventeenth century. The Wymbishes, who flourished as founders between 1290 and 1320, were doubtless men of Essex origin who took their surname from the village of that name near Saffron Walden; but the four founders of this family were residents in London, and their names are to be seen among the City records. The one Essex instance was at Berechurch, where the ancient bell bore the simple inscription "Ricardus de Wimbis nec fecit." It was unfortunately cracked and recast in 1876.

Campanologists will be abundantly satisfied with the long history of a considerable and somewhat involved line of London founders, extending from 1380 to 1530, who during that period held almost the entire field in the Home Counties, though in Essex they had rivals for a part of the time across the Suffolk border at Bury St. Edmunds. The difficulty in identifying these bells is that founders abandoned the earlier habit of placing their names on their handiwork, and the bells have to be classified by marks and styles of lettering, which were not infrequently interchanged or handed down from one to another.

The most remarkable of this large group of bell-founders was Joan Hille. A lady bell-founder, though exceptional, is not unique; but Joan was not only the wife of two successive bell-founders, and the mother-in-law of a third, but also exercised her profession independently during two periods of widowhood. She was the wife of Richard Hille, whose mark was a cross-and-ring shield; then came the period when the same mark appears on a lozenge, the heraldic shape for womanhood; this was followed by the time when Joan was the wife of John Sturdy, another London founder, who bore as his mark the initials I. S. and a coin; and lastly Joan continued to cast during her second widowhood, when the Sturdy mark was used on a lozenge. The conjectures from the bell-marks have been proved to be facts from bell-contracts extant among the town records of Faversham, Kent, the one with "Johanne Hille of Londone widewe," and the other with "Johane Sturdy of Londone widewe." There are, or were until recently, examples of all these bells in Essex.

A noteworthy feature of the whole group of Essex bells from about 1380 to 1530 is the character and variety of the inscriptions. A popular one, found in several other counties, is the leonine hexameter to be seen at Thorpe-le-Soken and six other places in this county; it runs:—

Sum Rosa pulsata mundi Katerina vocata.

It is more usual in this inscription to find Maria substituted for Katerina.

Among exceptional invocations on bells may be mentioned "Ora mente pia pro nobis Virgo Maria" at Pleshey, and "Vox Edvardi sonat in aure Dei" at Tolleshunt Major.

With the second half of the sixteenth century, the lettering of the bells as well as the nature and style of the inscriptions began to degenerate. No fault can, however, be found with the wording of such simple Elizabethan inscriptions as "Love God" at Magdalen Laver, or "Prayse the Lord" at Dovercourt, though the lettering is singularly coarse.

Miles Graye of Colchester was a prolific bell-founder between 1600 and 1649. He was followed in his trade by two of the like name, probably his son and grandson. The bells of the first Miles Graye still extant number 268, of which 134 are in Essex. Though notable for the use of good metal

and sound founding, Miles disdained all fanciful inscriptions, and was almost invariably content with the bald advertisement, in singularly plain type, "Miles Graye made me."

In the eighteenth century, and for some time in the nineteenth, simple and rather feeble jingles were considered appropriate. Of these Essex has its fair share. Thus at Walthamstow is to be found

*All though I am but light and small,
I will be heard above you all;*

and at Chelmsford:—

*If you have a judicious ear,
You'll own my voice is sweet and clear.*

On the second bell at Littlebury, John Briant, a founder of Hertford, broke out, in 1790, into an historic couplet:—

*Unfeigned praise to Heaven's Almighty King
For health restored to George the Third we sing.*

The editors give the fullest list yet printed of books on bells dealing with different counties. It is impossible in a comprehensive technical work of this description to avoid slips, but those we have detected are few and trivial. The Index is not so thorough or so accurate as the nature of the book demands.

The Warwickshire volume also maintains the high standard of most of its predecessors. It is sad to think that one of the authors, the Rev. H. T. Tilley, sometime Vicar of Claverdon, who began his bell-hunting expeditions as long ago as 1874, did not live to see its issue under his own name. After his death the work was carefully revised and carried to completion by Mr. Walters.

The ancient parish churches of Warwickshire number 220, and there are about 90 of post-Reformation foundation. One of these churches has a ring of twelve bells, 5 have rings of ten, and 17 have rings of eight. Of the remainder, upwards of 100 have single bells. Out of the full total of 1,051 church bells, there are only 58 of pre-Reformation date, a surprisingly small proportion in comparison with other Midland counties wherein full inventories have been taken. The unhappy destruction of ancient bells has gone on apace during the last half-century in this county. Mr. Tilley recorded the fate of three or four mediæval examples which had been cast into the furnace about the time he began his labours (including the great tenor at Brailes) in a short paper that he read before the Birmingham and Midland Institute in 1877. Since that date bells of much interest for their age, inscriptions, and artistic qualities have disappeared from the churches of Halford, Allesley, and Stoke-by-Coventry, the last of these as recently as 1902. These disappearances add to the value of a book like this as a record.

The oldest bell is the treble at Halford, which has the inscription "Agius in honore sancti Johannis Baptiste sum renovata." Experts are satisfied from the style of the lettering that it belongs to the earlier years of the fourteenth century, and it is of interest to note that the inscription implies that it had a predecessor. The use of the Greek word *agios* is probably unique in bell-inscriptions. "It is a pity," as Mr. Walters remarks, "that the founder spoilt the effect by a false concord."

The section dealing with the various foundries which supplied bells for this county is done in a thorough style, although it naturally covers a considerable amount of ground which has been traversed by others. The bells of actual local manufacture are very few, but the authors are able to adduce a certain amount of evidence that there was

in all probability a foundry at Warwick, Coventry, or elsewhere. Indeed, the industry of the Rev. J. H. Bloom has recently discovered the name of John Kingston, bell-founder, who was living in Northgate, Warwick, in 1401. It seems likely that the two old bells at Hunningham and Ullenhall were the work of this founder.

The chapter which treats of ringing customs and peculiar uses is distinctly interesting, and evidently the result of much careful collection. It is also to be praised for its comparative brevity, for the writers have been wise in discarding any attempt to give the history or meaning of the older customs, for all this has been done at length, with not a little vain repetition, by Mr. North, Mr. Stahlschmidt, and other writers. There is a curious use at Curds-cowth, where, for the ordinary daily services, the bell is tolled 33 times, as representing the years of our Lord's life. A singular custom exists at Grandborough: when the bells are rung for a wedding, the peal is repeated at 5 A.M. on the following morning; no indication is given as to the age of this custom. Ringing on the 5th of November still prevails in several Warwickshire parishes, and at Stratford on St. George's Day, on account of its being Shakespeare's birthday.

The 26 plates and the 20 text-illustrations in this volume are valuable and good of their kind.

THE CHURCHES OF SOUTH-WEST SURREY.

I.

THE most ardent lover of Surrey, rejoicing in the beauty of so much of its woodland scenery, or in the grand prospects from such standpoint as Hindhead, Boxhill, Leith Tower, St. Martha's Hill, and the whole ridge of the Hog's Back, cannot pretend to say that the county is famous for its churches. It has none of important magnitude or of special grandeur of architectural effects. This arises, no doubt, mainly from two facts: in the first instance, there is no handy supply of good building material within the county; and secondly, the greater part of its area was comparatively unproductive, and there was no wealth or special commercial activity within its bounds in mediæval days to find the funds for any great church developments. Nevertheless, the churches of Surrey, for these very reasons, are full of delight to the keen ecclesiologist or antiquary, for the materials of which they are composed are varied and ingeniously used, whilst their architectural style and old fittings are of almost equal diversity. As I have before been permitted to state in these columns, the most satisfactory form of church pilgrimage is not to go into a county or district determined to see those fabrics which are the best known and generally accepted as the chief exponents of particular styles, but conscientiously to visit every old church within a given area—a course of procedure which will invariably bring to light much that has escaped the attention of previous pilgrims, or has at all events been hitherto unrecorded. The district chosen for holiday church rambles last August was the south-west corner of Surrey. The northern line, beginning at Farnham on the borders of Hampshire, extended along the south side of the Hog's Back through Guildford to Shere; thence, due south through Ewhurst, the Sussex border was reached near Baynards Park; then westward, through the Weald or Fold district, by Alfold, Dunsfold, and Chiddingfold, to Haslemere; and

thence northward over Hindhead, and by Frensham Pond back again to Farnham. Within this area, I found that just thirty old parish churches are contained.

With regard to building material, there can be little or no doubt that the earliest form of church or oratory for worship in the well-wooded parts of the south of the county would be of more or less simple timber construction. There is nothing left of this kind of ancient date, as in the famous case of Greenstead, Essex, but there is a fair amount of interesting timber construction remaining in Surrey of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The best of this, as in the remarkable towers of Newdigate and Burstowe, is not in this division of the county; but there are some interesting examples of timber belfries, well capable of carrying a good ring of bells surmounted by shingle covered spires, built up over the western bay of the nave. These were erected for the most part in this county, as well as in Hampshire, Sussex, Kent, and especially in Essex, at a time when rings of bells were becoming fashionable throughout England, and where local circumstances, or lack of funds, did not permit of building up western towers of stone. To support these erections, in about a score of cases throughout the county, massive baulks of timber rise from the ground floor within the church. In this district good examples of this form of construction may be noted at Alfold, Dunsfold, Elstead, and Thursley. The last of these is unique throughout England, for the timber supports rise up in the centre of the nave. There are good timber porches of mediæval date remaining at Albury, Dunsfold, Ewhurst (at the west end), and Frensham. The delightfully picturesque church of Witley has good fourteenth-century verge-boards attached to the gable of its stone porch; but these, I am assured, were transferred here not long ago from a secular building within the parish. The old church of Haslemere had a peculiarity which was unfortunately swept away with most of the fourteenth-century fabric in 1871; I allude to the interesting arcade of timber, with well moulded oak pillars, which stood between the nave and the north aisle. More than one old inhabitant of Haslemere has described to me the appearance of this arcade, expressing much regret that the efforts to retain it at the time of its enlargement were in vain. Shingled or lead-covered spires of wood are found in conjunction with stone towers in various Surrey churches. The most remarkable of these in this district is the lofty one at Godalming, which is probably of the thirteenth century. There are other instances at Shere, Witley, Ewhurst, and Compton.

The readiest materials for building next to timber were the flints scattered in profusion throughout the fields of the larger part of the county, whilst the easily worked harder chalk, generally termed clunch, was frequently used for the interior of churches with great success, though too perishable to be used with advantage in outer work. The interior use of clunch on a large scale may be noted in the arcades of Compton, Farnham, Godalming, and St. Mary's, Guildford. Flints, mixed with stone rubble and an abundance of mortar, are used in most of the Norman walling, and occasionally in later work in these south-western churches. Mr. P. M. Johnston, by far the best authority on Surrey churches, is of opinion that these flint and rubble walls were "originally brought to an even face externally with a thin coat of rough plaster, which in many cases has remained to this day."

The pre-Reformation use of brickwork,

either in the reusing of Roman tiles or in original mediæval bricks, is quite unknown in this part of Surrey. Bargate, near Godalming, now celebrated for its quarries, produced in mediæval days a hard ferruginous sandstone which can be occasionally noted in these churches, as in the towers of Witley and Godalming, in the south door of Witley, and in the early Norman font of Thursley. Careful examination, indeed, will generally bring to light a few of these Bargate stones in almost every one of the thirty churches now under discussion. In fact the curious thing about it is that it was not more widely used in Norman and subsequent days; probably, however, its comparative abundance had not been detected, and the expenses of quarrying and carriage along the pack-horse tracks were too considerable for its general use. I am not aware of the presence of the commonly transported Caen stone anywhere in this division; there was no water-carriage down here from London, where stores of this Normandy stone usually lay in quantities on the wharves. That much travelled stone, the beautiful dark marble from Purbeck, found its way here, though in small quantities. Its best display is in the fine shafts of the arches on the south side of Shere, and in the font of the same church. It would probably have been used more largely had not the nearness of a somewhat similar dark marble-like stone at Petworth in Sussex taken its place. This Sussex marble is to be found in the fonts of Albury and Frensham, in the sedilia at Dunsfold, in the north doorway of St. Mary's, Guildford, in a group of highly interesting thirteenth-century lancets in the south chapel of Godalming, and also in several monuments and sepulchral slabs.

One other point remains to be mentioned in connexion with church materials, namely, the use of the stone slabs or slates from Horsham in Sussex. Roofing of this quality, in slabs of various and often graded sizes, is infinitely more picturesque than coverings of Welsh or Cornish slates or even of tiles. Like the "colliers" from Colly Weston in Northamptonshire, used largely throughout the Midlands, these stone slates have a charmingly diversified surface which becomes discoloured with age, and readily attracts in certain cases the smaller lichens. The roofs in this district of Chiddingfold, Cranleigh, and Witley are the best instances where these slabs still remain.

With regard to successive styles of architecture, Surrey is by no means so destitute of pre-Conquest remains as is generally supposed. I believe I should be able to establish the fact of work of this period remaining in at least nine parish churches, of which Stoke D'Abernon is a superlatively interesting example. But, so far as the south-west is concerned, it has not hitherto come to light anywhere to my knowledge save in the important churches of Godalming and St. Mary's, Guildford, as generally accepted, and in the tower of Compton church. It must, however, also be noted that foundations discovered in the "Minster field" at Teusley, near Godalming, are claimed to be those "of a very early Saxon church." So far as Godalming is concerned, Mr. Welman, in his 'Parish and Church of Godalming' (1900), has placed it beyond doubt that what was originally the east gable of the Saxon nave, with two small round apertures in its apex, is incorporated in the west wall of the present central tower. In the south chapel of the same church are various Saxon stones sculptured with interlacing and other patterns which were discovered in 1879. At Guildford the principal one of the three old parish churches has a central tower;

but this tower, as is proved by the original double-played windows and pilaster strips or shallow buttresses in the north and south walls, was in the first instance a west end Saxon tower. It may here, too, be remarked that some have claimed parts of the tower of the old disused and dismantled church of Albury as of Saxon date; although this is quite doubtful, it is a fact that the bases of the pillars of this church are formed from portions of Roman columns, which were possibly brought here from the settlement on Farley Heath. I leave the mention of early work at Compton to the last, because several of those whose opinion I respect believe there is nothing here standing earlier than 1060 or 1080; but I have the excellent authority of the late Mr. Mickelthwaite, conveyed to me on the spot, that my opinion as to the pre-Conquest date of most of the west tower of Compton, together with the portion of the quoins of an old aisle-less nave, is probably correct; it cannot, however, be later than the days of Edward the Confessor.

As to Norman work, the fonts of both Alford and Thursley may be rightly claimed for the eleventh century, whilst those of Compton, Frensham, Godalming, and Wonsersh are twelfth century. Parts of the nave of Thursley (though much swept away at a restoration), the nave walls and south door of Witley, certain parts of Wonsersh, the central tower of Albury, the north side of Burstowe, remains of the central tower of Farnham, much of the transepts and central tower of Godalming, parts of Peperharow (much renewed by Pugin), and the central tower and other parts of Shere, are all genuine Norman; there are, too, smaller traces of Norman work in the churches of Ewhurst, Puttenham, and Chilworth.

Of later or transition Norman, other parts of Godalming, Guildford, and Shere may be mentioned, as well as the nave, aisles, and remarkable two-storeyed chancel of Compton.

The First Pointed or Early English style, from the close of the twelfth century to the end of Henry III.'s reign, has fairly good examples in the chancel of Albury, in the south arcade of Alford, in parts of the nave of Elstead, in the north and south chapels and eastern part of the nave arcades of Godalming, in the chancel of Chiddingfold, in the transepts of Ewhurst, and in parts of Guildford, Thursley, and Witley. The font of the last named of these churches is a highly remarkable example of Early English work.

As to the period usually known as Decorated or Second Pointed, covering the reigns of the first three Edwards, the following are the best examples of the first division of this period up to the end of the reign of Edward II.: north arcade of Alford, east window of Chiddingfold, most of the church of Cranleigh, the entire church of Dunsfold (a most beautiful example on a small scale, *circa* 1290), east windows of Godalming, and the chancel and south chapel of Shere. To the reign of Edward III., and possibly running into that of Richard II., belong parts of chancel and nave of Frensham, nave arcades and parts of transepts and chancel of Farnham, and the east windows of Witley.

Of the Perpendicular or Third Pointed style, mainly of the fifteenth century, there are a few fairly good examples in windows and other parts, but there was far less general activity in church rebuilding and restoration in this century in Surrey than in any other county in England. The north arcade of Chiddingfold, the windows in general and the church of Farnham, and the nave windows of Shere, are the best illustrations of this period.

I have not noticed in this district a single example of old fonts of either the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries.

With regard to wood fittings of churches, screenwork comes naturally in the first place. There is, however, comparatively little work of this kind anywhere in the county, and but little to notice in this division. Compton, nevertheless, is celebrated as possessing a very early piece of balustrade work (commonly, but erroneously called a screen), which serves as a protection to the west front of the upper chancel or sanctuary, overhanging the stone-groined roof of the lower or high altar sanctuary. It consists of a handsome piece of tall balustrade work in a series of arcades or semicircular headed arches. It is undoubtedly of late Norman work, *circa* 1180, and is the only piece of church fittings of such an early date now in use. I think it is not unlikely that the priest of this upper sanctuary exhibited over or through this high rail the special relic or relics which were kept there, when the crowd of pilgrims was too great to ascend the narrow stairway. At Hascombe there is a fine old chancel screen, but it was a good deal repainted and altered when the church was rebuilt. Repaired screenwork either for chancel arch or parclooses may also be noted at Alford, Cranleigh, Farnham, Shere, and Witley, but none of it is of any special value. There is a good early Jacobean screen at Compton which was ignorantly and absurdly removed from the chancel arch to the west end during an unhappy restoration. At Dunsfold there is some remarkable, and I think unique, ancient seating in the nave of late thirteenth-century work. The bench ends have a kind of curved or scalloped tops; they are of a plain description, but solid and in excellent condition. Other pre-Reformation seating may be noticed at Alford and Witley. Dunsfold, too, retains its late thirteenth-century massive oak door with good ironwork, beneath the south porch. Another old door, of late fourteenth century date, may be noted on the north side of Alford church. Almost the only old pulpit worth mentioning in this district is that of Compton, which is good late Elizabethan or early Jacobean work; there is another of simpler and later design at Ewhurst. A fine eighteenth-century west gallery, with its outer stone stairway, was mercifully preserved by the restoring architect at Shere.

Surrey possesses a peculiarly interesting and varied series of church chests, which have been exhaustively dealt with by Mr. Johnston. There is a good, but plain example of a thirteenth-century chest in the chancel of Godalming, and another better one of the same period stands in the south porch of Shere. In the vestry of Thursley there is a small seventeenth-century chest of a character which I have not noticed elsewhere. It bears the incised date of 1622, together with the churchwardens' initials, the lettering being filled up with lead flush to the surface.

There is a fairly interesting variety of old timber roofs to the churches of this division. At Witley the transepts appear to retain some at least of the original work of the close of the twelfth century; at Chiddingfold over the chancel are some of the moulded tie-beams and wall-plates of the thirteenth century; Dunsfold has undoubtedly a certain amount of early fourteenth-century roofing; whilst Shere, Thursley, Farnham, Godalming, and St. Mary's, Guildford, have roofs in which a considerable amount of fifteenth- and early sixteenth-century timbers still remain.

J. CHARLES COX.

WOODEN MONUMENTAL EFFIGIES.

As a resident at Holdenby from 1854 to 1865, and well acquainted with its history and traditions, I am interested in the modern cock-and-bull story which has been invented respecting the disappearance of the wooden effigy, the sword, and head-piece, from Holdenby Church.

The reviewer of Dr. Fryer's book on 'Wooden Monumental Effigies in England and Wales' impugns the author's account of the Holdenby relics, and states that

"the effigy was removed in the dark, carted away stealthily, with the horse's feet muffled up in cloths, to satisfy the longings of an American antiquary. The same man also purchased the old register of the church from the clerk at the time when there was no resident rector."

I do not pause to inquire what special knowledge the reviewer has of Holdenby; I am contented to traverse every one of his statements. Holdenby Church stands in grass fields, remote from the small village which clusters round the green. This village in Bridges's time consisted of twenty houses, all told. In 1809 there were only twenty-nine houses and 109 inhabitants, all agricultural labourers. There were fewer still in 1854. From the high religious and personal character of the Rev. John Lloyd Crawley, who was instituted in 1809, and died in 1850, there was no suggestion more than half a century ago of associating his name with the alienation of church monuments. The removal of the effigy, sword, and head-piece must, therefore, have taken place before 1809.

In 1809, and long previously, our transatlantic friends had other matters to think of, nor was the antiquarian spirit which they now display at all developed. We may therefore dismiss the "American antiquary," merely suggesting that if he had appeared in Northamptonshire at all before 1809, he would have been far more likely to attempt to annex the brass, the tombstone, and the registers associated with the last English ancestors of his great President in the neighbouring church of Great Brington.

Up to more than forty years ago the only footway to Holdenby Church was by a path across the grass fields, the only approach for wheeled vehicles being similarly over the grass on the western side of the plateau of Sir Christopher Hatton's great house. Consequently, if "the effigy was removed in the dark, and carted away stealthily" across the grass, there would have been no occasion for "the horse's feet to be muffled up in cloths," for there would be no noise, or for a cart to be employed to convey so light a thing as a hollow wooden effigy. From the grass fields and the village green there were barely a hundred yards to the road, and certainly no crowd of jealous agricultural villagers alert to hinder church robbery. But was there robbery? The tradition, as related to me more than fifty years ago, was that the effigy, sword, and headpiece were openly given by the rector to a gentleman of the neighbourhood, who came in his carriage to fetch them away. These antiquities were, therefore, not taken very far off, and one has a vague, but not baseless, hope that they may some day be recovered.

As to the disappearance of "the old register" (which?), the early records of Holdenby Church came to an end in a manner very different from that now stated. But this is another story.

ALBERT HARTSHORNE.

Fine Art Gossip.

NEW colour-books promised by Messrs. Black include 'Australia,' painted by Mr. P. F. S. Spence, and described by Mr. Frank Fox; 'A Book of Porcelain,' thirty drawings of examples in the Victoria and Albert Museum, painted by Mr. William Gibb, and annotated by Mr. Bernard Rackham; and 'Japan: a Pictorial Record,' by Mrs. Lasenby Liberty, in a limited edition.

'HEXHAM ABBEY [THE ABBEY OF ST. ANDREW]' is the title of an elaborate monograph by Mr. Charles C. Hodges which the Walter Scott Company announce.

IN the September number of *The Burlington Magazine* the editors raise the difficult question of museum direction in general, with reference particularly to the resignation of Comm. Corrado Ricci in order to avoid Governmental interference. Mr. Claude Phillips writes concerning Jerome Bosch and a fine example of this painter recently acquired by Mr. W. B. Paterson and Messrs. Carfax jointly. Mr. Roger Fry continues his description of the wonderful exhibition of Mohammedan art at Munich; and Mr. Cescinsky begins a series of articles on the Gillow Cost-Books, which date back to 1731. His first article is none the less interesting for being mainly occupied with the wages of the cabinet-makers. Mr. A. M. Hind discusses Rembrandt's 'St. Paul's,' with other views by Hollar and one of London at the present day. To this inquiry Mr. A. E. Henderson, an active member of the London Topographical Society, adds a note. The staff of the British Museum is well represented by articles by Mr. G. F. Hill and Mr. Campbell Dodgson as well as Mr. Hind. Among the many notable illustrations is a fine 'Ecce Homo' of the Portuguese School of the fifteenth century, illustrating an article on early Portuguese painters by Mr. Edgar Prestage.

THE historical painter Prof. Johannes Niessen, whose death at the age of 89 is announced from Cologne, was Curator of the Städtische Museum of that town from 1866 to 1890. He was a versatile artist, and his works include religious pictures, portraits, and landscapes. 'Die Verstoßung der Cordelia' was the first picture that brought him into notice. He did much to raise the tone of art in Cologne.

THE death is also announced, at the early age of 49, of Mr. John Craibe Angus, whose practical interest and influence in art-movements in Glasgow have long been highly esteemed. He was a son of the late Mr. W. Craibe Angus; and as art-dealers the two—father and son—had a great reputation in Glasgow for forty years. A long list of famous pictures and articles of virtu passed through their hands into famous collections. They were virtually responsible for the introduction into Glasgow of some of the best specimens of the Barbizon School. An evidence of this is to be found in the fact that Corot's great picture 'The Birdnesters,' recently purchased at Messrs. Agnew's for 15,000*l.*, was sold several years ago by the firm to Mr. Andrew Maxwell for 400*l.*

THE LATE BARON SARTORIO has left his choice collection—which contains, among other treasures, numerous drawings by Tiepolo—to the Museum at Trieste.

IN the *Atti del R. Istituto Veneto* (Dispensa 2^a, 1910) Prof. Biadego publishes a further note on Antonio Pisano (Pisanello), and shows, on the authority of new documents, that the master was in the service of

the Duke of Mantua as far back as 1425, fourteen years earlier than has hitherto been supposed.

IN that useful periodical entitled *Madonna Verona* Dr. Gaetano Da Ré publishes new documents about the painters Brusasorzi, and notably about Domenico. He proves that the family was of Veronese origin, and did not migrate to Verona from the Valtellina, as usually assumed. In the early part of 1552 Domenico Brusasorzi probably executed the 'St. Margaret' for the Cathedral of Mantua which had been commissioned by Cardinal Ercole Gonzaga.

IN the last number of the *Archivio Storico Lombardo* Count Alessandro Giulini publishes documents relating to two marriages in the last quarter of the fifteenth century: that of Count Giberto Borromeo with Magdalen of Brandenburg, niece of Barbara, Duchess of Mantua; and that of Giustina Borromeo with the ducal secretary Marchesino Stanga. The inventories of the possessions of both brides are full of interest, and in richness of detail their nuptial outfits may compare even with the famous *corredo* of Bianca Maria Sforza, the wife of the Emperor Maximilian.

DR. G. LORENZETTI contributes to *L'Arte* a new document (communicated to him by Dr. Mario Brunetti of the State Archives in Venice) concerning Giovanni d'Alemagna, and proving that this painter obtained the rights of citizenship at Venice in 1417, after a residence there of fifteen years. But is this painter the well-known collaborator of Antonio Vivarini, who has not hitherto been traceable at Venice before 1441? The earliest definite notice of him was that recorded by Francesco Sansovino, who mentioned a signed altarpiece by Giov. d'Alemagna and Antonio Vivarini (in the church of S. Stefano) bearing the date 1441. In 1908 Dr. Lazzarini published a document proving that this painter was already dead in 1450, and Prof. Moschetti conjectured that he was the son of a Niccolò d'Alemagna, and that he was born at Padua—a theory which at present lacks confirmation. The new Venetian document speaks of Giov. d'Alemagna as the son of a "Johannes de Uphenon" (which Dr. Lorenzetti suggests may be Offenheim in Bavaria). The question now requiring solution is whether this painter is to be identified with the collaborator of Antonio Vivarini (in which case it seems strange that he should have lived in Venice for close upon forty years, and left no trace before 1441), or whether he is merely one of the many German painters who came to Italy and were there known as "de Alemania" or as "Todesco" or "Theotonicus."

EXHIBITIONS.

SEP. (SEPT. 3).—London Salon of Photography, Fine-Art Society's Gallery.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

KENNINGTON THEATRE. — *Goldmark's 'Queen of Sheba.'*

IT is always difficult to render justice to operas written under the influence of Wagner. In listening to older works, for instance, those of Gluck, we try, with more or less success, to attune our

ears to the period in question, to forget as far as possible the present. On the other hand, with works written since Wagner began to exert his influence there is a strong and natural tendency to indulge in comparison.

Goldmark was an early student of Wagner, and, before he began his first opera, 'Die Königin von Saba,' had, as critic of the *Konstitutionelle Zeitung*, expressed his approval of the reformer's theories, and acknowledged deep interest in his works. When Goldmark's opera was produced at Vienna in 1875, the most moderate use of representative themes, or vague note-resemblance, was sufficient to bring a charge of Wagnerism against any composer. Even Saint-Saëns, two years later, was thus unjustly accused. With Goldmark there was, it is true, a foundation for that charge; but at the present day such a thing does not create surprise. We only feel that Goldmark's individuality was not strong enough to make such influence, as in the case of Verdi, interesting, and even beneficial. Goldmark has since composed various operas, but none has achieved equal success.

We believe we are correct in stating that only two of his works for the stage have been given in London, and both by the Carl Rosa Company. The first was 'Das Heimchen am Herd,' produced in English as 'The Cricket on the Hearth,' at the Brixton Theatre in 1900; and the other is 'The Queen of Sheba,' performed at the Kennington Theatre on Monday last. The "Scriptural subject," according to the article 'Goldmark' in the new Grove Dictionary, had hitherto prevented its production in England. The story, however, is not drawn from the Scriptures, but is due to the imagination of Mosenthal, the librettist; only two of the names of the *dramatis personæ* are Scriptural. According to the Second Book of Chronicles, Solomon gave to the queen "all her desire, whatsoever she asked"; according to Mosenthal, Solomon refused the only favour asked by her.

There is clever writing in the opera. In Assad's narration "Beneath Mount Lebanon the royal cohort I met" there are some fine passages, though it is unduly long. The same, too, can be said of Sheba's soliloquy at the beginning of Act II. In the third scene, between the Queen and Assad, there is strong dramatic feeling. Scenes v., vi., and vii. are impressive. The first two, which deal with the wedding service in the Temple, the intonations of the High Priest, and the choral responses of the singers, are evidently clever imitations of what is sung on such occasions in synagogues, if not portions of the actual service itself. In scene vii. the ceremony is interrupted by the entrance of the Queen, when Assad the bridegroom, forgetting time and place, and also his bride, the lovely Sulamith, betrays his passion for the Queen. Confusion reigns, and Assad, cursed by Priests and Levites, is dragged away to judgment. There is a curious similarity

between this last scene and the end of the second act of 'Tannhäuser,' which is felt, though not easily explained. The Sulamith music of the fourth act shows pathos. The opera is long, even with the cuts made. The closing act, or rather the one scene given, is not striking.

It was decidedly interesting to hear the work, which though not epoch-making at the time of its first production, and still less now, shows marked ability, dramatic instinct, and good scoring. Still further application of the pruning-knife would be of advantage, for the good qualities of the music might render the opera attractive for a time.

Miss Doris Woodall gave an energetic rendering of the Queen music, while Miss Beatrice Miranda as Sulamith sang with charm and feeling. Messrs. Arthur Winckworth (King Solomon) and Mr. Alexander Richard (High Priest) both deserve praise. Mr. Eugene Goossens conducted with care and tact.

QUEEN'S HALL.—Promenade Concerts.

AMONG the novelties heard recently at the Promenade Concerts was a Dramatic Scene, 'The Song of the Shulamite,' composed by Albert Mack, who occupied the Chair of Music at the University of Syracuse, New York, and died in 1908. The words are taken from the Song of Solomon, as given in 'The Modern Reader's Bible.' The vocal part is melodious and expressive, and it is effectively set off by the picturesque orchestral accompaniment written by Mr. Henry Wood. Mrs. Foster Salmond, the singer, exhibited a pretty voice and taking style, but did not sufficiently emphasize the dramatic features in her share of the work.

Another novelty from an American source was the Suite by Mr. Arthur Foote for strings. The Prelude, based upon a phrase of eight notes, is ingeniously treated, and forms an interesting piece. The Pizzicato, which recalls the Scherzo in Tchaikowsky's Fourth Symphony, yields varied effects by the clever manipulation of the different groups of strings. It is interrupted by a smooth and refined Adagietto, which provides agreeable contrast. The Fugue is a small affair, and quite easy to follow.

A Fantaisie Concertante for viola and orchestra by J. Rogister, a professor at the Liège Conservatoire, has been introduced, with Mr. S. L. Wertheim as soloist. The work consists of four sections, marked respectively Allegro, Andantino con sordino, Minuet, and Finale; but though all are well written, none except the expressive Andantino makes a strong appeal. Mr. Wertheim acquitted himself of his task in able fashion.

There has also been brought forward a new Tone-Poem by Mr. Arnold Bax, entitled 'In the Faery Hills,' in which the composer attempts to suggest the revelries

of the "Hidden People" in the hills of Ireland, and bases the middle section of his work to some extent on Mr. W. B. Yeats's 'The Wanderings of Oisín.' As a contriver of weird and picturesque effects Mr. Bax shows remarkable ingenuity, and he handles his large orchestra with great skill; but the romantic nature of his subject has not received sufficient attention, and he fails to create an atmosphere of mystery. The display of technical facility is striking, but a good deal of the music is not grateful to the ear. The work was ably handled under Mr. Henry Wood.

A successful first appearance has been made by Mr. Anton Maaskoff, a young violinist who has studied with Prof. Brodsky at Manchester. He has a good technique and a fine command of expression. His artistic performance of Saint-Saëns's Concerto in B minor proved attractive.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Sonata for Pianoforte and Violin in G major. By J. Friskin. Op. 5. (Stainer & Bell.)—At the present day we hear much about classical forms as once helpful, but now mere fetters to the imagination. A composer ought, it is said, to let form be determined by the story or poem which serves to him as source of inspiration. It would, of course, be absurd to assert that the classical forms were models for all time: Beethoven, the greatest of the so-called classical masters, gradually modified them, yet only after showing that he could follow them. He never shook them off as fetters. But certain composers at the present day boldly go their own way, and by their gifts attract notice and command respect. Their early works, however, show that at one time they too kept in the beaten track.

So we are glad to find Mr. Friskin in the Sonata before us, which, as the opus-number shows, is an early work, following classical lines, though not slavishly. Moreover, in the matter of tonality and technique he is modern, though free from all extravagance. In his opening movement, *Allegro con brio*, the clearness with which the principal key is established; the well-defined themes, not mere figures which in development are apt to get obscured; also the middle section in which the whole thematic material is skilfully brought into play, are all points which render the music highly interesting. The second section of the work is an *Adagio espressivo*, in which we find both skill and poetical feeling; it is, in fact, the finest of the three movements. There is variety in it, and it is not unduly spun out. The Finale, *Allegro molto*, preceded by a brief *Lento*, has many excellent qualities, also certain features which recall the opening movement, and therefore help to establish unity.

We have spoken of this Sonata at some length because we feel that the composer has shown talent, and in many ways, restraint. Individuality will not be developed by artificial means: attempts to appear original may succeed, though only for a short time.

Fifth Sonata in E major for Pianoforte. By Carlo Albanesi. (Ricordi & Co.)—After Beethoven composers seemed less and less inclined to write pianoforte sonatas. Schumann after three attempts gave up. Brahms boldly began his career with a

sonata, two more following shortly afterwards, but these were his last. Chopin's two sonatas (the early one in C minor scarcely counts) are interesting, yet it was not in these that his genius shone at its brightest. Grieg wrote only one. Signor Carlo Albanesi, as the above heading shows, has already arrived at his fifth. It is a very clever and interesting work. The opening movement, *Allegro moderato*, has fresh, pleasing thematic material which is skilfully developed. Yet the very style of this material is scarcely of the "sonata" order; the principal theme, for instance, rather suggests a polonaise. The writing for the instrument, at times very Chopin-esque, is extremely brilliant, and only first-rate pianists will be able to do justice to it. As second movement we have a *Tema con Variazioni*. The theme is simple, and most of the variations are formal in character. Two of them, however, Variations 6 and 9, show true poetical feeling. The bright Finale, though based on an effective March theme, is not so interesting as the first movement.

Musical Gossip.

THE service with full orchestra and chorus which will take place to-morrow afternoon in Gloucester Cathedral will be preceded by an organ recital, the programme of which is devoted to the works of Samuel Sebastian Wesley. A further commemoration of the centenary of this composer, who was organist of the Cathedral from 1865 to 1876, will take place during the Festival. At each of the four evening services a Wesley anthem will be sung by the combined choirs.

MR. THOMAS BEECHAM has issued a review of his past season at His Majesty's Theatre, and he is justified in speaking of it in favourable terms. Writing of young singers he notes the opportunities which they enjoy in Italy and Germany of making their début and subsequent appearances at theatres in the smaller towns, and by means of this experience working their way up to the great opera houses in those countries. It is his earnest hope to see established in some of the more important centres outside London comparatively small 'opera-houses'—nurseries, in fact, for young and talented singers. The scheme is excellent, and Mr. Beecham's provincial tour may prove a first step in carrying it out.

THE death is announced of Mr. Allan Macbeth, a well-known Glasgow musician, who had been conductor of the Choral Union and Principal of the Athenæum School of Music. He wrote a good deal of music in various branches, and one of his orchestral pieces, the Intermezzo 'Forget-me-Not,' has been much played. The deceased musician was a brother of Mr. R. W. Macbeth, R.A., the well-known etcher.

HEADSTONES are shortly to be placed on the graves of the mother and sister of Wagner in the old St. John Cemetery at Leipsic. The maiden name of the mother was Johanna Sophie Eichel. Her first husband, Friedrich Wagner, died five months after the birth of Richard. The sister, Johanna Rosalie, became a distinguished actress.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sat. Evening Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.-Sat. Promenade Concerts, 8, Queen's Hall.
Mon. and Tues. Italian Opera, 8.30, Kingsway Theatre.

DRAMA

GARRICK.—*The Eternal Question.* By Hall Caine.

HERALDED by bountiful expositions in advance, including illustrations in advertisement columns of the actors employed, and the felicity of coinciding more or less with a "silly season" discussion, Mr. Hall Caine's play makes such a bid for notice as has probably never been engineered for a *réchauffé* before. 'The Eternal Question' is a rewriting of 'The Eternal City,' and seeks to make an old story palatable by its arguments on Socialism and the unequal position of the sexes in regard to marriage.

"I hope here be truths," says Mr. Hall Caine in effect, and handicaps his wicked Baron and sinning woman turned honest by providing them with extra declamations and conversations.

Even when Mr. Shaw converses in this fashion, we find tedium not far off; but he and his followers are at least more in touch with life than this melodrama. The melodrama, like the story of adventure, must move rapidly, and these outbursts tend to clog the action. The end, when the hero and heroine go to their trial, is left uncertain, and one of the author's main contentions as to pre-nuptial faults, emphasized by the wicked Baron at some length, does not seem to be definitely refuted or endorsed. This same ending makes a heavy demand on our credulity, for we are to believe that the hero, who is "wanted" by all the police of Italy, is able, merely by assuming the outer garment of a monk, to penetrate to the cell where the heroine is immured and pose as her confessor.

In melodrama, however, such things may be, and Mr. Caine has given us some effective scenes in his usual declamatory manner, though the whole is not too coherent. The recognition by the Pope that the hero is really his son has no effect on the progress of the action, and no part in the climax, so that it seems rather a meaningless excrescence. As usual with this author, bells and hymns heighten the emotional appeal throughout. The scenery is effective, and allows of some clever introduction of things seen by the actors on the stage.

Mr. Vernon Steel as David Rossi, the Socialist hero and deputy, looks well, and is strenuous in the delivery of his lines; Mr. Halliwell Hobbes does the little he has to do as Pope with dignity; but the chief honours are due to Mr. Guy Standing as Baron Bonelli. His manner and voice are alike admirable for the purpose, and he almost carries off the reiterations of his moral and worldly advice to the heroine. As Donna Roma Miss Tittell-Brune is very unequal. She has a pleasant voice, and, intense enough

in scenes of passion, fails unaccountably to exhibit emotion in various lesser crises. The small child who seems inevitable on these occasions is prettily played by Miss Anna Cuka. Mr. Hall Caine has more than an author's interest in the piece, for "the Entire Production," it is stated, "is under the Direction of G. Ralph Hall Caine, Managing Director of 'The Eternal Question, Limited.'"

Dramatic Gossip.

FOR his revival of 'Henry VIII.' at His Majesty's Theatre, Sir Herbert Tree is publishing through the house of Cassell a little book entitled 'Henry VIII. and his Court,' in which he endeavours to present a contemporary picture of the various leading characters in the play as set forth by eyewitnesses. He also attempts to answer or anticipate some criticisms of the moment concerning Shakespeare and the spectacular staging employed in 'Henry VIII.'

THE same firm will make the production of this play the occasion for beginning a weekly reissue of the 'Century Shakespeare,' which includes some good work by the late Dr. Furnivall.

NEXT Wednesday at the Coronet Theatre Mr. Robert Arthur presents Miss Marion Terry in 'Sister Anne,' by Madame Albanesi.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA has, we learn, devoted a considerable sum to securing a play which has the object of arousing interest in the resources of the country. The play will be written by Mr. Nat Gould, who is well known for the great success of his sporting stories, acted by Australian artists, and performed throughout England.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. H. B. H.—E. B. H.—G. K.—J. C. H.—H. K. W.—R. C.—Received.
E. ST. J. F.—Not suitable for us.
L. C.—Handed to 'N. & Q.'
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.
We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.
We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE
AUTHORS' AGENTS	254
BAGSTER & SONS	279
BELL & SONS	276
BLACKWOOD & SONS	279
CATALOGUES	254
CHATTO & WINDUS	277
CONSTABLE & CO.	256
COVE	278
EDUCATIONAL	253
EXHIBITIONS	253
HEINEMANN	256
INSURANCE COMPANIES	279
JELKS & SONS	279
MACMILLAN & CO.	256
MAGAZINES, &c.	254
MISCELLANEOUS	254
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS	280
PRINTERS	254
PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS	253
SHIPPING	279
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